The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The condition of ex-President Fillmore remains unchanged.

—The Michigan Legislature met in extra session on Tuesday.

—Rev. Jacob Knapp, a famous revival preacher, died at Rockford, Ill., on Monday, aged 74.

—The weavers in the Camden (N. J.) woolen mills met on Tuesday, and agreed not to return to work until they received the prices paid before the panic.

—The receipts of the Government from all sources for the quarter ending December 31st were $56,521,596, and the expenditures in the same period $62,823,377.

—A difficulty occurred in Macon, Ga., on Tuesday, over a game of cards between George F. Able and John B. Cherry. Able shot Cherry and then shot himself. Both will probably die.

—At the charter election in Gloversville, New York, on Tuesday, 1,160 votes were polled upon the issue of license or no license, resulting in a decisive victory of 594 majority for no license.

—The Howard Court has adjourned until Tuesday next, to await the arrival in Washington of Colonel Nelson A. Miles, who will act as a member of the court in place of General McDowell.

—Four convicts attempted to escape from Sing Sing on Thursday afternoon, and were fired upon by the guard. One man, named Joseph Hopkins, was mortally wounded. The rest were captured.

—There is now on exhibition in New York city, by the manufacturers, a solid silver tea service, intended for presentation to Captain Urquhart, of the ship Tri-Mountain, by the survivors of the wrecked steamer Ville du Havre.

—There has been considerable trouble from snow on the Central Pacific Railroad within the past few days between Elko and Toano. The engines of a train due at Ogden from the West on Tuesday afternoon were ditched between Elko and Toan.

—The New York *Commercial* says Walter Roche, against whom the Receiver of the Bowling Green Savings Bank received a verdict of $94,000, has put his property out of his hands. A stay of proceedings was made to allow a motion for a new trial.

—Judge Platt has sustained the Brooklyn Excise Commissioners in holding that ale and beer must be regarded as contained in the general description "intoxicating liquors," and admitted their jurisdiction to revoke a license for selling beer on Sunday.

—In the case of Stern Bros. vs. the State Auditor of Louisiana, Judge Wood has issued a restraining order against sundry tax collectors, forbidding them to execute the features of the Funding Bill, alleged to be unconstitutional, as impairing the obligation of contracts.

—The New Orleans Chamber of Commerce has adopted a memorial to Congress concerning the Texas & Pacific Railway, and recommending the co-operation of the Federal Government as necessary to the development of national interests in the speedy construction of said road.

—The latest authentic information from Fort Sill conveys sad news for frontier people. Lone Wolf, a Kiowa chief, is preparing to go to Texas with a strong party to avenge the death of his son, who was killed in a fight with the late Lieutenant Hudson, on the west fork of the Nueces.

—In the case of David A. Gage, late City Treasurer of Chicago, Judge Booth, of the Criminal Court, on Tuesday granted a change of venue to the Circuit Court of Lake county, where the indictments for perjury and misappropriation of public funds will accordingly be tried at the next term of that court.

—Dispatches from Tucson, Arizona, state that Cassadora's band of Apaches has surrendered to Lieut. Bache. Cochise is reported as saying he will not leave his reservation, and will do all in his power to prevent others from doing so. This is taken as an indication that the desire for war is by no means unanimous amongst the Apaches.

—In the Rhode Island Legislature the House Special Committee on Woman Suffrage presented a majority report, recommending the submission to the people of the following proposition as an amendment to the Constitution: "Men and women, politically and legally, shall be entitled to equal rights and privileges, and shall be subject to equal duties and liabilities."

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in replying to a resolution of the Senate, says during the last six months 259 illicit distilleries have been suppressed, including 71 in Tennessee, 29 in Kentucky, 75 in North Carolina, 37 in Georgia, 2 in Illinois, 3 in Indiana and 6 in West Virginia. The capacity varied from fifteen to one thousand gallons, and the daily average was thirty gallons.

—On Tuesday night Cyrille Dion and Maurice Daly played a match game of billiards at Tammany Hall, New York, six hundred points French caroms, for two thousand dollars. The game was won in the 67th inning by Daly, by a score of 600 to 547. In the 424 inning Daly ran two hundred and twelve, the largest run ever made in a game of this kind. Dion's highest run was eighty.

—Under the orders of Hon. James Williams, Auditor of the State of Ohio, William M. Amptate prosecuting attorney, has brought suit in behalf of the State of Ohio against Hamilton county to recover $53,000. The petition avers that $200,000 taxes had been paid into the county treasury, appropriated and expended for county purposes, without giving the State her distributive share. The State now sues for her portion.

—In the Louisiana Legislature an act was passed by both Houses on Tuesday repealing the election law known as "Act Nineteen," of the last session. The act repealed restored some of the obnoxious features of the old election laws. Its repeal leaves the law of 1872, which Governor Warmouth approved after the election, in force. This is regarded as a fair law. Both Houses also passed an act ordering a new registration throughout the State.

—On Tuesday afternoon a meeting was held of the employes of the cotton and woolen mills in the lower section of Philadelphia, who are on a strike for the old price prior to the reduction of 15 per cent. The meeting was composed principally of females. It was stated that the mills of Gartlett & Co., John Williams and John B. Nelson were the only ones at present that have shut their doors, the proprietors of the other establishments having acceded to the demands of the employes. The strikers resolved to hold out.

—A bill was introduced in the Senate of the New York Legislature on Tuesday providing that every person who shall knowingly circulate false intelligence with intent of the depreciation or advancement of the market price of public funds of the United States or the several States, or any of them, or stocks or bonds of any corporation, or the market price of any merchandise, or commodity whatever, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and may be punished, after conviction, by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars and imprisonment not to exceed three years.

—The Grand Duke's Opera in New York has been closed by the police, owing to the inability of the proprietors to obtain a license or to pay five hundred dollars penalty for giving a performance without a license to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. The Grand Duke's Opera was established in a basement in Baxter street. The owners and proprietors were bootblacks and newsboys, who brought their playhouse and its performances to the attention of the community by voting the receipts of the week ($60) for the relief of the poor of the Sixth ward.

—Dissatisfaction exists among the workmen connected with the Erie railway over the irregularity with which they have been paid. The New York *Post* says the wages for January were only paid on Monday. The "wipers" in the engine house of this company were cut down from $1.36 to $1 per day. A Binghamton paper says eight hundred of the Erie railway mechanics at the Susquehanna depot, including all in the great shops, have struck, and the shops are lying idle. The men demand as a condition upon which they will resume work that their wages shall be paid them every Saturday night. It is rumored the Pennsylvania Railroad will return to the rate of wages paid prior to January 1st, when a general reduction of ten per cent. was made.

FOREIGN.

—A Conference of "Home Rulers" was held in Dublin on Tuesday. The Lord Mayor of the city presided.

—A Nagasaki dispatch says the insurgent force which appeared before that city has been totally defeated by the Government troops.

—At Ottawa, Ont., last Monday evening, while Cyrille Bertrand, his wife and daughter, Mrs. Joseph Morrisson, were being driven across the river by a carter, the ice gave way and with the exception of Mr. Bertrand, all were drowned.

—In the German Reichstag a motion is under discussion to deprive the Governor of Alsace of the power to declare a state of siege. Prince Bismarck made a strong speech against the motion. He declared that he never expected Alsace would greet German institutions with applause. Alsace shared the responsibility of the war. The motion was rejected—138 to 195.

—The London *Times* of the 18th of February has the following telegram from Paris: "Much sensation has been caused here by an article in the Augsburger *Allegemeine Zeitung*, declaring that the preservation of the Turkish empire is not a dogma with Germany, and that if Germany and Russia should desire to transform the whole map of Eastern Europe, no one would prevent them."

—There is no news from the Gold Coast of a later date than General Wolseley's dispatch. All kinds of rumors are in circulation in London, and grave fears are felt that some disaster may have occurred to the expeditionary force on its march back to the coast. The anxiety in the British War Office is such that Gathorne Hardy stays there until a late hour and the clerks remain on duty all night. The steamer from Cape Coast Castle with dispatches was due at Lisbon on the 28th ult. It is possible she may not intend to stop at Lisbon, and is going to England direct, but such a course would be contrary to the rule.

FIRES.

—The Litchfield House at Thompson, Minn., was burned last Monday evening. Loss $12,000.

ELIZABETH, PA.

The Temperance Cause—Public Meeting—Speeches and Resolutions Encouraging the Women's Movement.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ELIZABETH, PA., February 28, 1874.

In accordance with previous announcement, a temperance meeting was held in the United Presbyterian church of this place on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst., for the purpose of discussing the Women's Crusade against Whisky, and considering the propriety of inaugurating a similar movement here. The meeting was called to order by Rev. D. H. Pollock, upon whose motion C. C. Thompson, Esq., was called to the chair. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. J. K. Cramer. On motion Rev. T. C. Sproull was called upon to address the meeting. He said that the recent movement of women in Ohio has done much toward suppressing the liquor traffic. It has excited an interest on the subject of temperance greater than that which has existed at any other time in our country. He presented some statistics showing the enormous traffic carried on in intoxicating liquors in the United States. When the Government was raising the largest amount of revenue, it did not raise more than one-half the amount spent annually for liquor. But the expenditure of money is not the greatest loss. It brings misery, disgrace and shame. If the money thus expended were placed in the United States Treasury, the national debt would soon be wiped out. He thought it was time the women were at work, and that there is no harm in women going to a dram shop and praying a man out of the nefarious business. He advised the ladies to go forward.

Rev. D. H. Pollock, being next called upon, said that he was always ready to do anything in the interest of the temperance cause. He had been interested in the temperance movement in the West. There is no reflecting mind that does not understand the cause of this movement. These Christian women, to be true to themselves and to their God, and as a matter of self defence, believe it to be their duty to put forth all their means and power against the evil of intemperance. The magnitude of the evil is great. The State of Pennsylvania alone spent, during the year 1870, for intoxicating liquors, $152,663,493, and for the educational interest of the State only $5,863,729. The city of New York had, during the same year, 7,000 licensed drinking houses, which, if placed in a straight line, would extend a distance of thirteen miles. Does it seem a matter of wonder that woman should resolve, if man, her protector, does not secure her against the abomination, to appeal to Almighty God? The movements of men have been in a great measure in vain. They have endeavored to circumscribe its limits, but they have failed even to mitigate the evil. God in His providence is administering a rebuke to this nation. He condemns any effort on the part of man to regulate so abominable an evil as intemperance. He disowns it, and will not smile on men who legalize such a traffic. He is teaching us that he has given His law as our rule. He requires us in all our relations of life to acknowledge that law. We ought to be governed in our legislation by God's law. Men think we have not the courage to enact laws in accordance with the law of God, are not worthy of our confidence.

Of all the high and grand phases of human character there are none grander than the development of character as exhibited by those women who go armed with virtue and truth. It is a course that women only can take. Man is more disposed to observe *forms*—to throw himself back upon the power of human law. Woman appeals to the power of Deity, believing that God will protect and defend the helpless and oppressed. Judge Safford, of Ohio, has issued an injunction against praying for a liquor dealer of the name of Dunn. That judge is to be pitied—especially that he would ignore the noble work of God that was being accomplished. But this decision did not intimidate the women. They are still working. In response to a call from the audience, Rev. J. K. Cramer said that he was inclined to think that the recent movement of the women is the plan by which God designs to overthrow the evil of intemperance. God has a plan—a purpose—and it is His will that this evil shall be destroyed. Everything that has been done—every line that has been written—every word that has been spoken—every prayer that has been offered, has done something for the destruction of the evil. God is approving and manifesting his power by giving success to the efforts of the noble women of the West. Men have been enacting laws for regulating the sale of this great curse. So long as they are controlled by man to recognize the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage. Man has no right or power to legislate in favor of evil. The present movement strikes a blow in the proper place. Women are fitted to battle such a monster. God is speaking through these instrumentalities. Women who are disposed to retire from public—who are not ambitious—go out to confront these ungodly men, and lift up their voices to heaven. God is propelling them to go forward in this grand and glorious work. The tide is rolling on, deepening and gathering force as it progresses. The women are determined to go out and face the evil in the name of the God of Israel. Hoped that an organization may be effected in our own town.

Rev. A. D. Brown was next called upon. Whatever may be said in reference to the permanency of this movement he thought it certain that the strongholds of evil are crumbling away in Ohio. It is a grand exhibition of Gospel power. These noble Christian women have not gone out to abuse the rumseller, but have gone in a spirit of love to appeal to his better nature. They have touched their hearts, and have caused them to yield. It is a work which God is blessing. The benedictions of heaven are upon it. Trusting to God those engaged in it will be successful. It is a religious movement. They desire to suppress the liquor traffic, and save the souls of the liquor dealers. We should feel thankful that the women have aroused to take this matter in their own hands. Men have tried with all the powers they could command, and have utterly failed. Women are especially endowed to carry on this great moral reform. They must go forward relying upon God. God designs that men shall be happy. God will bless, and bless abundantly, any effort put forth by Christian men and women for the elevation of humanity.

May God help the women of our town to effect a reformation. Go to these dens; may God go with you; do nothing that you know to be illegal; keep within the limits of the law of the land, and trust to the promise of God to answer prayer.

Rev. Dickey next addressed the meeting. He said the movement in Ohio has accomplished much good and will accomplish good elsewhere. If men would go on a like mission, they would be treated with clubs and bullets. Men have relied upon law. In making use of that law, we have forgotten that other means may be used. We think that those engaged in the liquor traffic are so degraded that there is no possibility of reaching them. The drunkard commands some sympathy, but the rum seller deserves and should receive none. Miserable love of self and love of money prompt him to engage in the business. There are some encouragements in regard to the work. Some think it is a spasmodic movement. If necessary, the means can be applied at any time. This great temperance wave which is sweeping over the land will do good. Much can be done by the women. There is in the movement no violation of law. The women do not forcibly enter saloons. Under the power of their prayers, many liquor sellers have been brought to see the iniquity of their business. Legislatures have no *right* to license men. It is an insult to the people of the country. No power has a right to legalize sin.

On motion, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the persons who are selling liquor in our town in open violation of law, and against the will of the entire community, are hereby requested to desist from this unlawful business, or confer on us the favor of leaving the place at their earliest convenience.

Resolved, That a Vigilance Committee be organized, whose duty it shall be to devise means to bring to severe punishment those so engaged.

Resolved, That if the ladies of the town and community see it their duty to take the temperance question in hand and adopt such measures as they think will be effective in removing the liquor traffic from our midst, we, the men, pledge ourselves to stand by them and assist them, by our prayers and by all other lawful means, to carry out their purpose.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that Ed. Malley deserves punishment for his confessed crimes perpetrated in West Elizabeth, and that we deprecate any delay in the infliction of the sentence.

J. F. B.

THE Lake Erie, Alliance and Wheeling Railroad Company, with a capital stock of $2,000,000, has filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State of Ohio. The route is from Painesville, through Lake, Geauga, Trumbull, Portage, Mahoning, Stark, Carroll, Harrison and Belmont counties, to Bridgeport, opposite Wheeling. The corporators are Hugh Blakely, Samuel Brooks, O. N. Heckman, L. L. Sanborn and Isaac N. Ross.

FIRST EDITION.

THE CAPITAL.

A Candidate for Commissioner of Customs Agreed Upon.

Investigating the Moiety System.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1874.

Commissioner of Customs Haines' Successor.

Senators Cameron and Scott have agreed upon a candidate for Commissioner of Customs in place of Commissioner Haines, who resigns on account of failing health.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1874.

The Moiety System.

The session to-day of the Committee of Ways and Means on the subject of the seizure of the books and papers of merchants and importers and of moieties, was numerously attended, several Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade being represented. B. J. Jayne, alleged chief of the moiety men, made a defence of his own conduct, and said: "I stand before you accused of wrong. Gentlemen come and ask you to listen to charges given under the impulse of public opinion, and shall I stand here accused while my wife to-day is broken hearted by these infamous thieves and their representatives?" Mr. Jayne was here promptly informed that he must regard decorum on this occasion, and was required to take his seat.

Invalid Pensions.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions to-day agreed to a bill, which provides that all pensions granted on account of diseases contracted in the United States service or wounds in battle since March 4, 1861, which have been granted or may hereafter be granted on application filed previous to January 1st, 1875, shall commence from the date of death or discharge.

The bill also provides that in case an application for pensions is not filed prior to January 1st, 1875, the pension allowed shall commence from the date of filing the last evidence necessary to establish the same. The limitation herein prescribed does not apply to claims by or in behalf of insane persons or minor children of deceased soldiers.

He closed his speech by saying that Congress was the only power that had the right, and on which devolved the duty, of adopting such reasonable rules and regulations as the case required. He hoped that Congress would not hesitate to discharge its duty and its whole duty in the premises.

Louisville and Portland Canal.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to report for favorable action on the House bill providing for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, with an amendment that the Secretary of War, instead of the Secretary of the Treasury, may purchase and pay for any of said bonds at the market price.

The Bankruptcy Bill.

The House Judiciary Committee to-day considered the Senate's amendments to the bankruptcy bill, and decided to recommend nonconcurrence and ask a Committee of Conference.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1874.

Forthcoming Democratic Speeches.

A good many of the Democratic members of Congress have speeches prepared intended for delivery on Saturday, when the House is in session for debate only. Their arguments cover a wide range, generally impugning to the Republican party during its control the responsibility for the financial and general stagnation of the industries of the United States, and predicating a fearful condition of affairs in the country unless our present rulers are put down. The negro, it is alleged, comes in for all legislation to the exclusion of the great subject of finance, as it is the easiest thing in the world to find fault, and there always being flaws in the most worthy of movements, the authors of such speeches do not puzzle their brains much in preparing them. When the orator on the Democratic side of the House is unusually gifted over his fellow colleagues, the majority of the House will be obliged to listen attentively, but the Republican members desert the chamber until there is perhaps one solitary adherent of the party in power on the floor, and he is industriously engaged in writing letters.

The Texas & Pacific Railroad.

A gentleman from Marshall, Texas, on a visit to the capital, says work is being prosecuted still on that part of the Texas & Pacific Railroad between its present western terminus, Dallas, and Fort Worth, forty miles further west. Colonel Thomas Scott, its President, is expected for in Washington to see what Congressional aid can be obtained. It is said he proposes to unite this road with the Atlantic & Pacific, of which he is also President, and which, like the Texas Pacific, has large land grants. The prospects here for favorable legislation are not bright. General A. J. Hamilton, a noted orator and loyalist of Texas during the rebellion, who is here, speaks of the great progress Texas is making in the increase of inhabitants, and other material interests, in glowing terms. Although no accurate statistics are obtainable from that state, he estimates the increase of inhabitants within the past year at fully one hundred thousand. The stream of German and Norwegians, with some Swedes, is large. This is owing to a nucleus formed by grants when Texas was a separate Republic. Mr. Robb, late Collector of Customs at Sawannac, Ga., and now Collector of the Corpus Christi & Rio Grande Railroad, which is to intersect the International railroad at Laredo on the Mexican border, says the city grows along its line of that road with very little outside aid, and it has a great prospect for paying business from the hide and other trade from Mexico seeking the nearest gulf port.

Extending the Life-Saving Service.

The Sub Committee of Commerce, in charge of the subject of extending the life-saving service to the Western lakes, are making very satisfactory progress. The Chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau has been before the committee and explained the whole system in detail, and a bill has been prepared, on which the committee are at work perfecting, which applies the system to the lakes and rivers in a manner exactly suited to such localities. It has been feared that the project might be objected to on account of the expense for carrying it out. These impressions, however, will be removed when it becomes generally known that for $240,000 the Life Saving Service can be applied to the entire ocean coast and seaboard in the United States. Hon. Richard Henry Dana, of Massachusetts, is chairman of the sub-committee, and it is thought is thoroughly in earnest in his efforts to extend the service to the West. There is no doubt but what a favorable report on the subject will be made to the general committee and the House.

Cheap Transportation Projects.

Congressmen and others here interested in the various projects of cheapening transportation, improvement of the Ohio, Tennessee and Mississippi, Kanawha Canal, Niagara canal, &c., are selecting a few gentlemen representing their interests as a committee, to prepare an omnibus bill, recommending work of most immediate importance, and this bill when reported to be supported by all the interests. General Negley, representing the Ohio river interest, and Mr. Conger, of Michigan, have been asked to serve on this committee. A delegation from Georgia is here on business. DIAMOND.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—River 29 feet and falling. Arrived—Esperanza, Pittsburgh; Charmer, Evansville; Andy Baum, Memphis; Paragon, H. S. Turner and Thompson Dean, New Orleans. Departed—R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Minnesota, Memphis. Showery.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—River fallen 18 inches in the last 24 hours; 12 feet in canal and 10 feet in Indian pass at 6 P. M. Weather mild all day. Quite a heavy rain set in at night. Boats now pass under the bridge. There is not enough water through the draw. Arrived—Thompson Dean, New Orleans, H. S. Turner, New Orleans. Departed—Dean and Turner, Cincinnati. The Belle B. D. Wood, and Blackmore, from Pittsburgh, came down this afternoon, and returned with empty barges. The Kanawha and Pomeroy returned with tows.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 3.—Cloudy; raining; growing colder; mercury 54 to 60; now 50. River fallen one foot. Up—Silverthorn, 11 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, 2:30; Ben Franklin, 4; Red Cloud, 5; Carrie V. Kountz, 8; Fayette and Robeson, 9; Mary Ament, 4 P. M. Down—Tarascon, 3 P. M.; Silverthorn, 4. Business good.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—Arrived—Grand Tower, Memphis; St. Johns, Illinois river; Fearless, Cairo; Ironsides, New Orleans; Hobbs, Wheeling. Departed—St. Johns, Pomeroy, W. J. Lewis and Kate Kinney, Missouri river; Lake Superior, Keokuk; Sam Roberts, Pomeroy; Garrett, Cairo. River falling slowly here, but the Missouri is rising. Cloudy and wet.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 3.—Warm and rainy. River about stationary; three feet below high water mark; sixty-seven feet. Arrived—Parker, Cincinnati. Departed—last night—Louisville, Cincinnati; Glencoe, St. Louis; to-day—Capitol City, St. Louis; Colorado, Vicksburg; Rogers, Cincinnati; Legal Tender, White river; Belle of Texas, Arkansas river; Sam Orr, Ohio river.

NASHVILLE, March 3.—River falling slowly; 17 feet 10 inches on the shoals. Cloudy and pleasant. Arrived—Gilmore, Pittsburgh; Shippers' Own, Upper Cumberland; Heilman and Burksville, Paducah. Departed—Heilman, Paducah; Gilmore, Pittsburgh; Eddyville, Upper Cumberland.

VICKSBURG, March 3.—Up—Sherman, Susie Silver, Exporter, Keokuk and barges, City of Helena, Tolle and Ashland. Down—Pargoud, Agnes and Ashland and barges and Belle of Shreveport. Arrived—Julia. Cloudy and warm. River rising.

CAIRO, ILL., March 3.—Arrived—Mary Miller, New Orleans, 3 P. M.; Idlewild, Evansville, 2; Robt. Mitchell, Cincinnati, 3. Departed—Mary Miller, Cincinnati, 2 P. M.; Idlewild, Evansville, 4; Mitchell, New Orleans, 5. River fallen 4 inches. Light rain; mercury 64.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Arrived—Cherokee, Arkansas river. Departed—Thomas Sherlock, Cincinnati. Cloudy and pleasant.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Another Petition Against Currency Inflation.

The Bill to Regulate Inter-State Commerce Discussed by the House.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1874.

SENATE.

The Chaplain, in the opening prayer, invoked Providence to rebuke the giant demon slander now stalking forth and casting a shadow over all the earth, and that the hand of the willful detractor as it wrote might be paralyzed.

Petitions, Bills, etc.

Mr. FENTON presented a petition of a large number of business men of New York City, asking Congress to put an immediate stop to any further issue of greenbacks by the Secretary of the Treasury, and cause the retirement at once of the legal tender reserve issued. Referred.

In presenting the petition, Mr. FENTON said the signers represented at least five hundred million capital.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the annual fortification appropriation bill without amendment. Placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at an early day.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to issue a supply of arms to Nebraska. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. CHAFFEE called up the bill authorizing corrections in errors in prize bills.

Pending the discussion the morning hour expired, and the bill went over.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Railroads, reported with amendments the bill introduced by him on January 26th, to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the territories of the United States. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill to place the name of Brevet Major General H. P. Van Cleve upon the retired list of the army. Referred.

The Centennial Exhibition.

The bill in reference to the Centennial Exhibition was taken up, the pending question being an amendment by Mr. Morrill, (Vt.,) making the exhibition national in its character instead of international.

A motion was made and discussed to refer the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills Reported.

Mr. TOWNSEND, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to amend the homestead laws. The bill goes into all details, and was read at length. After reading and some discussion, the bill was passed.

Mr. CONGER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the act of July 1st, 1870, to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska, so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to designate months in which fur seals may be taken for their skins on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, and in the waters adjacent thereto, and the number to be taken in or about each island.

After explanation the bill was passed.

Inter-State Commerce.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to regulate commerce among the several States, and Mr. MCCREARY, who reported the bill from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of it. The bill revised, he said, exclusively to inter-State commerce, and asserted it to be the right and duty of Congress to regulate such commerce. It provided two things only in the nature of reformation: first, that persons engaged in railroad commerce shall not make unreasonable or extortionate charges, and, second, that they shall not make unjust discriminations in the manner of treating the guests. He declared that the charges fixed by great railroad corporations were fixed not by competition, but by combination, and he quoted the shrewd aphorism of old George Stephenson, that "combination is impossible wherever competition is possible." He also quoted from an address of Charles Francis Adams before the Massachusetts Legislature, to show that the only competition possible was between land transportation and water transportation, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred there was but one railroad between two points over which goods could be shipped. There were but two alternatives, either the regulation of railroad commerce among the States by means of national legislation, or else letting them remain permanently without any regulation at all. He asked the House to consider seriously and calmly this great commerce, these vast combinations, these powerful monopolies, having to do with the rights and interests of the people, ought to be left permanently free and independent of any legislative control.

Mr. CONGER said he did not want the bill misinterfered with. As the parlors were in use constantly by regular boarders, he did not want any additional guests. He, however, gave notice that several prayers and one hymn should be said and sung. A prayer was then offered, and on the way out Stevenson was begged to give up the business of liquor selling. His attention was called to the fact that he had children growing up, who were in danger, as well as the children of other citizens, but he answered that he had a living to make for his family, and did not want to be forced to give a fat salary to Stevenson as to what he would do. He would, however, consider the question. Most of the ladies shook hands with him and showered prayers and good words on his head.

The Nell House was then visited. Stephen Douthett, the clerk, informed them that Mr. Failing, the proprietor of the house, could not be seen, as he was watching at the bedside of a dying brother, Harry Failing, and also that the bar of the house had been closed for four days. He said he did not object to having prayer. Prayer was then offered and a hymn sung. A beautiful and feeling prayer was also offered for Harry Failing, the dying man. As the ladies knelt the bottles in all bars were removed and perfect respect shown. The pledge was handed around, but obtained only a few signatures.

The procession then proceeded to Morris' grocery, but the proprietor was absent. One clerk signed the pledge, the others refused.

The next place visited was Mr. Taylor's store. Mr. Taylor was absent. The clerks refused to sign the pledge. One said he would consider the matter. At each place the ladies went they were treated with courtesy, and they promised to call again.

The procession then returned to the church, and was heartily welcomed and congratulated. Letters were read from C. A. Wagner, the proprietor of a prominent restaurant, stating that he had stopped selling liquor. A letter was also received from Mr. Say, a brewer, saying he would never brew another keg of liquor. The ladies express themselves encouraged, and will renew the warfare to-morrow.

Indianapolis.

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During the meeting a note was received from the County Auditor, saying that two petitions on file for license to sell liquor had been withdrawn. A letter was also read from a gentlemen in Boone county offering to furnish all the means necessary to prosecute and carry on the good work. A committee of ladies was appointed, who will be aided by legal counsel, to be present at all sessions of the Commissioners of the Court to examine petitions presented, and see that no illegal acts prevent the granting of any further licenses.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The National Temperance Society is receiving fresh orders for books and tracts from various sections of the country. The Sons of Temperance will soon hold a mass meeting in the Seventh Avenue Methodist Church. The trustees of St. Paul's Methodist Church declined to give the use of that building.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The attempt to organize the women's temperance crusade in this city has been virtually abandoned, even before it had taken any definite form. At a meeting of ladies interested in the cause to-day, some of the most prominent movers in the matter announced their intention of giving up the attempt, as neither the press nor the clergy of the city sustained the movement. This is the general feeling among all classes here, that the plan which has worked successfully in small towns would prove a failure in a city. Some of the wholesale liquor dealers here assert that the temperance movement in the country has already affected their business unfavorably.

Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A large temperance mass meeting was held this evening in Dr. Cuyler's church, in Brooklyn. The edifice was crowded. On the platform were a number of New York and Brooklyn clergymen. The services were opened with prayer and singing.

After a brief address by Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Mr. Steel spoke of the great work accomplished in the West. He saw that the temperance movement was peculiarly the women's movement, the two great weapons of the contest being prayer and love.

Rev. Mr. Haines, Methodist, said this was a peculiarly religious movement. Women were accomplishing what men had attempted and failed in doing. The Sons of Temperance, the Washington movement, and the temperance movement had failed. Rev. Dr. Durrea also spoke. Resolutions condemning the liquor traffic were passed.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—The steamships Europe and Egypt, from New York, and Marathon, from Boston, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The steamships Adriatic, from Liverpool, and State of Virginia, from Glasgow, have arrived.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

The "Doctor's Bill"—Considering Legislative Apportionment—Bills Passed Finally—Nothing About Dimmick Yet—A Night Session.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 3, 1874.

SENATE.

Esculapian.

Mr. GRAHAM presented a resolution to refer the bill in reference to medical practice back to the Committee. Adopted.

Allegheny's Share.

Mr. RUTAN, a bill for legislative apportionment. The proposed bill gives Allegheny county four Senators and fifteen Representatives. It went to the committee.

Corporations Debated.

The remainder of the session was spent in a discussion of the bill in reference to private corporations.

HOUSE.

Passed Finally.

The following bills were passed finally providing change of Venue, appointment of Coal Commissioners, collection of debts of non-residents, requiring Judges to file written opinions, and several of the appropriation bills already reported.

Before finishing the list on the table, however, the House wearied of the work, and adjourned.

"Not Ready."

There was a general expectation, that Mr. Young's Committee would report to-day on the case of Dimmick, but the Committee did not come to time. The members paid a visit to Honesdale, and returned this evening, with a report that they were not ready to communicate yet, and so obtained a few days more of grace.

Struck by the Wave.

The Woman's Crusade is beginning to show itself in Harrisburg. No active movement as yet has commenced, but the matter is being quietly discussed in influential circles, and an early commencement of hostilities is looked for.

Centennial.

The Senate held a night session, to discuss the bill in reference to the Centennial celebration. ARCTIC.

THE WHISKY WAR.

The Crusade in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, March 3.—The sensation of the day and the general topic of conversation tonight in all circles is the beginning of the active temperance crusade by the ladies to-day. Prayer-meetings were held at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. to pray for strength to begin the work. At 3 P. M. about two-hundred ladies left the prayer-meeting and marched to the American Hotel, headed by the Chief of Police and one patrolman to keep the streets open, leaving the church filled with people to pray for those who went out to work. The bells of three churches tolled while the procession was moving to the American Hotel. J. Blount, the proprietor, signed the dealers' pledge. Mr. Geitz, proprietor of the bar, refused to sign. In the meantime a larger crowd assembled in front of the hotel, and eagerly eyed with curiosity the crusaders.

The procession then moved to West's billiard-room, completely filling it. The ladies interviewed Sam. West, the proprietor, who was ordered to leave the house as a gentleman would his guests. He refused to sign the pledge, but said he would willingly sell out and promise never again to engage in such business. When asked if he was not sorry he was in such a business, replied, he would be was just now particularly sorry. He said he had no objection to the ladies praying or singing in his place. Fervent prayers were offered and a hymn was sung, after which the ladies thanked him for his courtesy and withdrew, shaking his hand, and promising to pray for him. As the procession was passing out several German Jews made themselves prominent by offering to treat and calling for beer, but the colored barkeeper did not pretend to hear them.

The next place visited was the most fashionable drinking place in the city, known to bibulous people as Stevenson's, and owned by him. In this great commerce, these vast combinations, these powerful monopolies, having to do with the rights and interests of the people, ought to be left permanently free and independent of any legislative control.

Mr. CONGER said he did not want the bill misinterfered with. As the parlors were in use constantly by regular boarders, he did not want any additional guests. He, however, gave notice that several prayers and one hymn should be said and sung. A prayer was then offered, and on the way out Stevenson was begged to give up the business of liquor selling. His attention was called to the fact that he had children growing up, who were in danger, as well as the children of other citizens, but he answered that he had a living to make for his family, and did not want to be forced to give a fat salary to Stevenson as to what he would do. He would, however, consider the question. Most of the ladies shook hands with him and showered prayers and good words on his head.

The Nell House was then visited. Stephen Douthett, the clerk, informed them that Mr. Failing, the proprietor of the house, could not be seen, as he was watching at the bedside of a dying brother, Harry Failing, and also that the bar of the house had been closed for four days. He said he did not object to having prayer. Prayer was then offered and a hymn sung. A beautiful and feeling prayer was also offered for Harry Failing, the dying man. As the ladies knelt the bottles in all bars were removed and perfect respect shown. The pledge was handed around, but obtained only a few signatures.

The procession then proceeded to Morris' grocery, but the proprietor was absent. One clerk signed the pledge, the others refused.

The next place visited was Mr. Taylor's store. Mr. Taylor was absent. The clerks refused to sign the pledge. One said he would consider the matter. At each place the ladies went they were treated with courtesy, and they promised to call again.

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OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. F. HOUSTON.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅛.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112½@112⅝.

THE judicial salary bill, as finally amended in the House and passed, gives the Allegheny county Judges $6,000 salary. This is an advance of $1,000 over what was proposed.

IT IS rather amusing to read of the uproar being made by the Spaniards in Cuba over the reported escape of the steamer Edgar Stuart, when she not only has not escaped, but is declared incapable of making more than ten miles an hour, when driven to her highest speed.

THE adherents of the Prince Imperial, Bonaparte, who attains his majority during the present month, are very earnest and actively at work, particularly in the provinces, preparing the way for his elevation to the throne. It is thought that MacMahon is not averse to the enterprise.

SPECIAL AGENT JAYNE has thought it his duty to "take on" a little, because of the various intimations thrown out against him by a portion of the press. He declares his wife to be broken-hearted. The Committee of Ways and Means, before whom he thought proper to make the display, compelled him to promptly subside.

AT the close of the Tichborne trial, Dr. Kenealy, his counsel, was regarded with great disfavor, and there was talk of having him debarred. He seems, however, not to be affected by this, and is reported to have in preparation an application for a new trial, which he will even press before the House of Lords, if he cannot secure it from the Courts. The boldest part of this is, his purpose to base his demand on the ground that Chief Justice Cockburn misdirected the jury, in his summing up. This is a bold charge to bring against the Chief Justice, and it is not at all probable that it will elicit enough attention to pay for the trouble taken.

FOUR Federal Judges are now under charge of having corruptly received moneys for decisions or services rendered in their official capacity. Durell will probably be speedily disposed of. Busteed is also undergoing investigation, and the testimony in his case will shortly be in. Judge Storey, of Arkansas, is the third against whom there are charges pending, and one of the Florida Judges is also attainted. It is, of course, a great evil in these men to receive bribes, but the wrong is not confined to them. There are, in some instances, tempters—those who offer money. But so far as Durell is concerned, he does not seem to have needed any temptation, but was only too willing to receive bribes for his decisions.

AFTER all that has been said of the evils of "Radical" rule in Texas, it comes out that the finances of the State, under the showing of the new Governor, are in a very hopeful condition. The entire debt of the State, bonded and floating, including $3,000,000 of unadjusted railroad subsidies, is less than $6,000,000. In reality, it is about $3,000,000, as until the railroad subsidies are settled, they do not constitute an ascertained debt. As against this, there is cash in the Treasury, $36,173; unpaid taxes for 1873, $802,790; bonds deposited in New York, $900,000, and the taxes for current year,—enough in all, to meet about one-half of the debt. The Governor, in communicating these facts to the Legislature, declares, "we ought to settle what we owe, and hereafter pay as we go." That she will be out of debt within three years, is certainly very probable.

HAVING noticed the several phases of the quarrel between Bismarck and La Marmora, relative to some diplomatic incidents precedent to the Austrian war of 1866, it is proper that we should notice an additional circumstance connected with the affair. The Italian Parliament, immediately after Bismarck's attack on La Marmora's veracity, voted the latter two months' leave of absence, for the express purpose of enabling him to reply to the attack. He did so, and the reply was read in the Italian Parliament, and the Government interrogated with reference to it. The Italian foreign minister, Signor Venosta, replied, regretting the indiscretion of making the statement at all, but affirming the absolute correctness of Marmora's statement, and the incorrectness of what Bismarck said. So the matter stands, the German chancellor being in rather a bad box.

WE HAVE noticed the statements current, classing Senator Scott with those who oppose an increase of currency. He utterly denies the correctness of the report, and traces it to the Philadelphia *Press*. His explanation of his views is as follows: "I have not hesitated to announce my belief that specie payments could not be resumed in the near future, and could not be maintained under all circumstances. I favor free banking upon United States notes issued through the banks, based upon a bond bearing a lower rate of interest than those upon which the present national bank currency is issued, and redeemable primarily by the banks, and ultimately by the Government, either in coin or in interest bearing bonds. If I cannot secure that, I will favor the best system of free banking that can be secured by modifications of the present national bank laws, incorporating among them some provision for the redemption of these notes." This is certainly clear and strong enough to meet the views of any. It is incomprehensible to us how the *Press*, with any pretenses to fairness, can fail to publish Senator Scott's explanation of his views.

A PROPOSITION.

A New Yorker, in a spirit of waggery, doubtless, offers as a suggestion to Congress, "That Senators and Representatives shall receive compensation on and after the 4th day of March, 1875, as follows: When the balance of trade with foreign countries is against our people, each Senator shall receive $3,000, and each Representative $3,000 per annum, and when the balance of trade with foreign countries is in our people's favor each Senator shall receive $10,000 and each Representative $7,500 per annum. In determining the balance of trade, neither bullion nor coin shall be counted as an import or export." Whatever the spirit that prompted the suggestion, it fairly hits the nail on the head. Congress is practically uninterested in this entire issue of finance. The members receive, each, a certain salary, and dawdle time away when the interests of the country are actually suffering. Could its members be interested, in the financial welfare of the nation, by having their salaries depend on it, we would have, very soon, an entirely different condition of affairs. It is entirely feasible, within five years, to resume specie payments, by so legislating as to give the country an opportunity to provide for itself. Whether this is done or not, one great need at the present is to determine promptly what shall be done in relation to finances. If anything or nothing, let it be declared, that the business of the country may adjust itself to the situation. We regard the non-action of Congress, on the finances, as the greatest misfortune the country has at this time. It is not a wrong proposition, if this is to continue, that salaries shall be reduced.

A MILLENNIAL CELEBRATION.

What would our readers think of a millennial celebration? We are agitating the centennial commemoration of the declaration of American independence, but Iceland,—that land of lava and morass, of sterile fields and frugal people,—is about to celebrate its millennial,—the anniversary of the thousandth year of its settlement. The island, discovered in 870, was occupied in 874 by Ingolf Arnarson and his companion Lief, two Norwegians. Others followed, and until 928, a steady stream of colonists came to Iceland, among them the best families of Norway and Scandinavia. About half a century after the first occupany of the Island, a Republican form of government was organized, a legislative and judicial assembly created, and continued as the form of government for three and one-half centuries. This was an important period in Icelandic history. During its continuance poems were composed, codes of law compiled, and the peculiarities of government established and committed to writing.

The celebration is to take place during the coming Summer, and the old parliamentary assembling place,—the Thingvalla, a sort of natural amphitheatre, with lava as the material for the shelving sides, will be used for the grand assemblage, and to hold an Allthing, or legislative conference of the entire population. This population is now given at 75,000, and those who are conversant with the accounts current of the great assembling place of ancient Icelanders, can realize the possibility of the gathering of the conclave at that time in that place. There will be other ceremonies and observances in the college and cathedral of Reykjavik, a fishing town, honored as the capital of the country. It should be mentioned that the quiet, unexciting life of the people, has led many to devote themselves to scholastic pursuits, and Iceland has its learned men, in considerable numbers. The occasion is novel and curious. Those who have left their own rugged country to seek prosperity and adventure elsewhere, will return to enjoy this festal occasion. Tourists and travelers, and particularly the curious and enquiring, will be present to witness forms and ceremonies that carry the thoughts back a thousand years. The forms and observances of the old time legislators are still cherished, and their re-enactment will not be the least interesting feature of the memorial exercises.

THE NEW CRUSADE.

The sudden and very decided prominence attained by the new temperance movement has made it the subject of many and diversified criticisms, from pulpit and press. Its power and influence were at first despised or underrated; its wisdom and propriety were then discussed, and finally these have yielded to questions touching its permanency. It has suddenly grown into undoubted power and influence, and while the wisdom and propriety of the methods employed may yet be open to discussion, there is no doubt that in several particulars it has greatly strenghtened the temperance sentiment of the country. Particularly, it marks an advance of opinion which has been attained by a progress that has been imperceptible in its several stages, yet real withal. It will be observed that in the present movement there are no arguments put forth to prove the evil of liquor drinking; no attempts to show how terrible the train of evils it engenders; no desire expressed for the enactment of laws on the subject—all the measures, and arguments, and influences of the past are left with the past. The present agitation stands far in advance of all that—takes higher ground and more direct methods. It assumes that all know the use of liquor as a beverage to be highly injurious and wrong. It proceeds upon the theory that the attempt to regulate or cure the evil by law have proven failures. It therefore proposes direct appeals to the higher sense of those engaged in the business that they may be convinced and stop the sale of liquor.

We confess to a feeling of prejudice against women standing in the streets before a saloon, partly filled, possibly with drunken men,—and there engaging in religious songs and prayers—it looks like lowering the status, and exposing to irreverence, what should be treated reverently and wisely. Yet we recognize the power of personal appeal, and the emphatic showing of their wrong to those who never, perhaps, thought of all the consequences that attend the sale and use of liquors. If the issue shall show that the methods adopted are efficient, it belongs not to us to criticise. We have long held that what will generally benefit men, and improve their morals, is worthy of commendation, however novel it may be.

The entire propriety of ladies engaging in the work of temperance reform will not, we judge, be questioned. Whether the methods employed be wise or unwise, there can be no doubt that woman, accredited as she is, with pure and noble impulse, should exert her influence for the right. The movement undoubtedly has pop ular sympathy, and is at least right in the method of personal, religious appeal. The philosophy of this entire method is that of basing the reform on moral or religious suasion. It utterly abandons all the old methods of denunciation, caricature, appeal to the ballot, and to legislative enactment; it does not profess to greatly care for these; but depends, almost solely, on kindly intended appeals, prayers, and religious songs. We have long held that we had too much legislation on this subject,—that the chief work of temperance organizations was not to invade the realm of politics, or to constantly seek the enactment of some new law,—but to *educate the people*, so that existing laws might be enforced. We believe that still; and whatever success the new movement may have, will come from this very policy. The ladies are bringing to bear all the moral sentiment the community and churches have, for the direct stoppage of the sale of liquor. This is their forte, and all their success has been identified with this idea.

A phase, or incidental development of the movement is that which shows many saloon and hotel keepers to be opposed to drunkenness. Even Harry Hill, who has some notoriety in New York, has offered his saloon for Sabbath day services, declaring his abhorrence of the vice of drunkenness. Others have made similar declarations. This fact marks one phase of a general advance in temperance sentiment, and is very important. It indicates the exact object to be aimed at,—that of suppressing even the moderate drinking prevalent in these times.

PERSONAL.

IT is reported that Edwin Booth has sold his Long Branch cottage at a low figure.

MRS. E. CADY STANTON does not endorse "peripatetic praying," and calls those of her sex who indulge in it "a mob."

REVIVALIST HAMMOND sells his hymn books through an agent, in the vestibule of the churches in which he preaches, at a weekly profit of about $100.

AND now we can understand Ben. Butler's bitter denunciations of the press. The Hartford *Times* has called him a *canamoupfet*, whatever that is. Get out your French dictionaries.

FIVE Governors of New Hampshire sat at one table at a supper lately given in Manchester by the Amoskeag Veterans. They were Messrs. Straw, Smith, Western, Stearns and Harriman.

THE libel suits which Senator Chandler has commenced and proposes to commence against those papers which have published or may copy a story reflecting on his sobriety, are creating quite a sensation.

THE *Ohio Statesman*, wanting to be very complimentary to Clara Morris, says her impersonation of madness is wonderful, and must have been studied from nature in the insane asylums of New York and other places.

WHEN Mrs. Free, of Indiana, married, she was under the impression that Mr. Free was in bad health and had his life insured. Having learned to the contrary Mrs. Free wants to be freed instead of Free, and asks a divorce on the ground of incompatibility.

WITH the exception perhaps of Mr. Sumner, says the Galveston *News*, the late General Wigfall was the most accomplished *belles lettres* scholar in the United States Senate. He was thoroughly versed in ancient and modern classics, and fully conversant with the history of the country and the course of current events.

JOSH BILLINGS has an entirely bald head. It is related of him that once, when he was at the Zoological Gardens in Paris, the day being warm he lay down upon one of the benches, and went to sleep. After a while he was awakened by a sense of suffocation, and when he opened his eyes he found that something covered his face. He began to struggle to release himself, and the next moment a gigantic ostrich leaped up, and began to prance down the path. The ostrich had observed the top of Josh's bald head, and, mistaking it for one of its eggs, it had begun to sit upon it for the purpose of hatching.

ELIZABETH A. MERRIWEATHER, of Memphis, has written a sharp letter to Senator Sumner, which concludes as follows: Can you not picture to yourself what a proud woman must feel under laws which class her with idiots, lunatics and paupers? which tax her without representation; which imprison her for using the ballot; which try her by a jury of her masters; which exclude her from every place of honor and profit; which shuts the doors of colleges and universities in her face; which put clogs on her ambition and compresses her intellect; which will not so much as admit her to the School Board, which directs the education of her own children? Oh! you, the world-renowned advocate of equality before the law—I call on you to look on this picture of woman's wrongs and on that of the black man's trivial grievances. I call on you to pluck from your heart that pitifully small "darling desire," and in its place to put a high and noble resolve henceforth to use your energies and eloquence in a vigorous warfare with woman's wrongs. Do this, and you will make the evening of your days as resplendant as their dawn.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THERE are 740 inmates in the Albany Penitentiary, ninety-one of whom are females.

A COLONY is being formed in Rahway, N. J., for the purpose of locating in the far West.

IT is said that some of the street car companies in Chicago take as much as $4 a day in bogus five cent pieces.

THE steamship Wyoming, which left Liverpool for New York on February 21, put back with a broken funnel.

PARTIES are already visiting Cape May with a view of renting cottages and places of business for the coming season.

THE Milwaukee brewers are said to have followed the example of their Chicago brethren, and raised the price of beer to $12 per barrel.

THE grain receipts of the carrying trade between New York and foreign ports amounted, during the year just closed, to nearly $60,000,000.

THE New York county Court House, the Brooklyn bridge, the Hoosac tunnel and the New York Capitol building are the four great jobs of the age.

JUDGE WM. T. BROWN, of Madison county, Ill., committed suicide on Monday morning, by jumping into a well on his farm, near Edwardsville.

A ROW among negroes at a distillery near Otterville, Mo., on Saturday night, resulted in the killing of one man and fatally wounding several others.

A FIRE at West Kansas City, Mo., on Monday, burned four buildings, including the Continental Hotel, saloon and restaurant, and the Laclede Hotel. Loss $20,000.

A CLASS of 26 students has just graduated from Washington Medical University, and a class of 18 from the Cleveland Medical College, and one of 76 from Rush Medical College at Chicago.

A man died in Chillicothe, Ohio, last week, of delirium tremens, after having squandered a fortune of $50,000. Had he lived two weeks longer he would have been the recipient of another $50,000 from the estate of a deceased relative.

AUGUST NADDESON, of Jersey City, attended a masquerade last Monday night with a young lady to whom he was engaged, and being jealous of the attention shown her by a former lover, he went to an undertaker's office where he was employed and shot himself.

THE population of Maine in 1870 was 627,000, of which number 9,437 were born in Canada, 8,953 in New Brunswick, 463 in New Foundland, 2,135 in Nova Scotia, 425 in Prince Edward island, 5,692 in British America, 3,645 in England, 15,745 in Ireland, 998 in Scotland, 279 in Wales, 126 in France, 61 in Spain, 14 in Africa, 6 in Asia, 3 in China and 16 in Cuba.

DR. LOUIS A. SAYRE, Professor of Orthopædic Surgery in Bellevue Hospital, New York, examined the bodies of the Siamese twins. He is convinced that they might have been separated with safety during life by constricting portions of the band with a silver wire until the flesh gradually was cut through and sloughed off. This process would have avoided the shock to the system, and danger of peritonitis, which was so much to be dreaded after a sudden operation with the knife.

IN New York, on Tuesday morning, Antonio Barlie and Pedro Fanchini, formerly partners, met in Spring street, while on their way to work, and the former shot the latter dead and then killed himself. It seems that the two men were partners with one Sicardi, at 575 Broadway. Barlie, by neglect of business, was the occasion of quarrels which led to his retirement from the partnership a week ago, when he and Fanchini had a dispute, and as they met the quarrel was renewed, with the result stated.

A WILKESBARRE dispatch states that the miners who have been for the last two months fighting the fire at the Empire mine have ceased work, and on Monday evening the most extensive cave-in of the mine occurred, exceeding in extent the fall of the Baltimore mine a short time since. Great consternation prevails in the neighborhood, and families are preparing to leave. The fire has now free scope and threatens to utterly destroy one of the most valuable possessions of the newly formed Wilkesbarre and Lehigh Coal Company.

A MEMORIAL to Congress, numerously signed by bankers and others, has been left for signatures at the New York Cotton Exchange, against the issuing of irredeemable paper money as legal tender, and stating that this is making a forced loan upon the people of the United States, and only excusable by the necessity of a great war, and that their issue in a time of peace would be in violation of all constitutional powers. It protests against a rich country like the United States resorting to such a ruinous expedient when there is no necessity to exercise it.

IT has long been known that the simplest method of sharpening a razor is to put it for half an hour in water to which has been added one-twentieth of its weight of muriatic or sulphuric acid; then lightly wipe it off, and after a few hours set it on a hone. The acid here supplies the place of a whetstone by corroding the whole surface uniformly, so that nothing further than a smooth polish is necessary. The process never injures good blades, while badly-hardened ones are frequently improved by it, although the cause of this improvement remains unexplained.

THE new game law now before the Legislature of Maine provides that no person shall kill any woodcock, wood duck or English snipe between January 1 and July 4, nor kill any quail, grouse or partridge between January 1 and September 1, under a penalty of not less than $5 nor more than $10 for each bird killed or offered for sale. It also provides that in sporting nothing but fire arms shall be used, under the same penalty. It also forbids the destruction of the nests, eggs and unfledged young of wild birds, excepting crows, hawks and owls, under a penalty of $10.

A BALTIMORE dispatch states that the Edgar Stuart, on her trial trip on Monday, was confined by the Government to a point fifteen miles down the bay, where a revenue cutter was stationed to bar the Stuart if there was any intention on her part of shipping to sea. She carried the American flag at her gaff, the Cuban flag at the fore, the British flag amidships, and a private pennant at the main. Her armament consisted of two brass swivels, and beside those she carries a plentiful supply of side-arms for the crew. The trial trip is thought to demonstrate that the Stuart can not make more than ten miles an hour.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A DISPATCH received from St. Jean De Luse says that the Carlists have kept up a steady bombardment of Bilboa during the last six days.

THE King of Portugal is a small, delicate gentleman of any age from thirty five to forty, with a round, dusky face and close cropped hair. He is a regular book worm, and his private library is a marvel of valuable accumulations.

THE youthful Emperor of China is said —like the Caliph Haroun-el-Raschid—to walk at night *incognito* through the streets of Pekin. The violation of all the sentiments and traditions of his office is taken by foreign residents as a good sign that he will follow a wise and beneficient policy throughout his reign.

A PARIS letter, speaking of the approach of March 16th, when the Prince Imperial will attain his majority (eighteen year), and be of age to govern, says that for several months past the postoffice has been showering millions upon millions of Bonapartist tracts, hand-bills and songs over the country. The provincial electons, both in town and country, have received visiting cards bearing the Prince Imperial's photograph, and underneath the words, "16 Mars, 1874. Appel au peuple;" and one cannot travel twenty miles out of Paris without hearing of the Bonapartist agents at work in every village as patiently and tenaciously as the New World pioneers.

THE obituary column of the London *Times* has hitherto been a favorite resort of English journalists from which to select remarkable instances of longevity. Its attractiveness is now destroyed, for the aged people it records are only as children to an ancient person who offered himself for the suffrages of the voters of Kircudbright, Scotland, at the recent election. He is Captain the Hon. Randolph Stewart. In his election address he said: "I was born within sight of the glorious old Stewartry hills, and come before you as one intimately connected with the Stewartry, and Galloway generally, for a period extending over many centuries, while in more recent years my father was your Lord Lieutenant and my uncle your representative in the Parliament of Great Britain."

AN ECONOMICAL WIFE.

Our Grandmothers Not Sparing of Their Husbands' Purses.

The following letter from Lady Compton to her husband, Lord Compton, afterward Earl of Northampton, written in the year 1619, the eighth year of James I., shows that our grandmothers were not so sparing of their husbands' purses, after all, as some would have us think them:

"MY SWEET LIFE:—Now I have declared to you my mind for the settling of your state, I suppose it were best for me to bethink and consider within myself what allowance were meetest for me. I pray and beseech you to grant to me, your most kind and loving wife, the sum of £2,600 ($13,000) quarterly to be paid. Also, I would, besides that allowance, have £600 ($3,000) quarterly to be paid, for the performance of charitable work; and those things I would not, neither will, be accountable for. Also, I will have three horses for my own saddle, that none shall dare to lend or borrow: none lend but I, none borrow but you. Also, I would have two gentlewomen, lest one should be sick, or have some other let. Also, believe it, it is an undecent thing for a gentlewoman to stand mumping alone, when God hath blessed their lord and lady with a great estate. Also, when I ride a-hunting, or a-hawking, or travel from one house to another, I will have them attending; so, for either of those said women, I must and will have for either of them a horse. Also, I will have six or eight gentlemen; and I will have my two coaches, one lined with velvet to myself, with four very fair horses; and a coach for my women, lined with, and laced with gold, otherwise with scarlet, and laced with silver, with four horses. Also, I will have two coachmen—one for my own coach, the other for my women. Also, for that it is undecent to crowd up myself with my gentleman-usher in my coach, I will have him to have a convenient horse to attend me, either in city or country. And I must have two footmen. And my desire is that you defray all the charges for me.

"And for myself, besides my yearly allowance, I would have twenty gowns of apparel, six of them excellent good ones, eight of them for the country, and six of them very excellent good ones. Also, I would have to put in my purse £2,000 ($10,000), and you to pay my debts. I would have £6,000 ($30,000) to buy me jewels, and £4,000 ($20,000) to buy me a pearl chain.

"Now, seeing I have been, and am, so reasonable unto you, I pray you do find my children apparel, and their schooling, and all my servants their wages. Also, I will have all my houses furnished, and my lodging-chambers to be suited with all such furniture as is fit, as beds, stools, chairs, cushions, carpets, silver warming-pans, cupboards of plate, fair hangings, and such like.

"So now that I have declared to you what I would have, and what it is that I would not have, I pray you when you be an earl, to allow me £2,000 ($10,000) more than I now desire, and double attendance.

Drying Off Cows.

A Vermont farmer says that at the period of drying off cows he has found, "particularly with such cows as are in the highest condition, that clotted milk is very apt to collect in one or perhaps all the quarters of the bag, after milking has been discontinued, and sometimes even much later, after I have supposed the flow of milk to be entirely arrested and the bag quite dry. As this secretion goes on, unless the clotted matter is withdrawn, the teat and udder become more and more distended, inflammation ensues and putrefaction of the contents sets in. It takes no question but that neglect of this matter is the cause of permanent mischief to the udder, and particularly of that contracted condition of the muscles which regulate the passage of the milk from the bag into the teat, a condition discovered too frequently, and with surprise as well as regret when cows come into milk in the spring, and which ever after renders the milking of such cows very irksome."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,551 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounde semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. D. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. S. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, O. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Baller.

FEVER AND AGUE REMEDIES.
Dashler's Fever and Ague Pill,
Shallenberger's Antidote and
Smith's Tonic Syrup,
Are three of the best remedies science has yet produced for the positive cure of that much to be dreaded disease,
FEVER AND AGUE.
We have the certificates of scores of the best citizens in Pittsburgh that were cured by the above remedies. We guarantee them to be a certain cure.
For sale at this Drug and Family Medicine Depot of
JOSEPH BROWNS,
Corner Penn Avenue and Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Splendid and Unparalleled
TRIUMPHS
OF THE
Wheeler & Wilson
SEWING MACHINE CO.
NEW YORK,
OVER EIGHTY-ONE COMPETITORS,
AT
World's Exposition, Vienna, 1873, &c.
1. The Knights's Cross of the Imperial Order of "Francis Joseph," conferred by his Apostolic Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, upon the Honorable Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, as the founder and builder of Sewing Machine industry.
2. The Grand Diploma of Honor, recommended by the International Jury for this Sewing Machine Company alone, for their important contributions to the material and social welfare of mankind.
3. The Grand Medal for Progress, awarded for their New No. 6 Sewing Machine, being for *peerpress* progress since the Paris Exposition of 1867, at which the only *Gold Medal* for Sewing Machines was awarded to this Company. Hence the Vienna award marks *Progress* not from a low level or inferior medal, to a *Gold Medal*, the highest known medal at Paris.
4. The Grand Medal for Merit, for the development of Needle Industry and experimental superiority of manufactured samples exhibited.
5. A Grand Medal for Merit, for excellence and superiority of Cabinet work, the only award of the kind in this section.
6. Medals for several Co-operators, of the Wheeler & Wilson Company for superior skill.
7. The Official Report, published by the *General Direction* of the Vienna Exposition, signalizes the *supremacy* of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company for the quantity and quality of manufacture, and position in the Sewing Machine business, as follows:

OFFICIAL REPORT, VIENNA EXPOSITION, SEWING MACHINES, &c.
(GROUP 12, SEC. 2, No. 1.)
"The greatest Sewing Machine manufactory in the world is that of Wheeler & Wilson, New York, which alone has brought already over 900,000 of their Sewing Machines into practical use. The complete production of the parts by machinery is so regulated that each complete machine may be used as a separate exhibit. This Firm produces 600 well adjusted machines daily.
"The latest production of this firm, and which is the wonder of the Vienna Exposition, is their new No. 6 Sewing Machine. This universal machine sews the heaviest leather harness and the finest gauzes with a fine pearl stitch.
"Wheeler & Wilson have received the highest prizes at all World's Expositions, and at the Vienna Exposition were extraordinarily distinguished."

Further Distinguished Honors
NEW YORK, Sept. 14, 1873.
THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR
OF THE
American Institute, New York,
Was unanimously recommended by the judges of Sewing Machines to
WHEELER & WILSON'S
NEW NO. 6 SEWING MACHINE,
As being "a decided improvement over all other machines in the market," and which "must revolutionize certain branches of industry, especially in Shoe and Harness manufactory."

BALTIMORE, Md., October 31, 1873.
"The MARYLAND INSTITUTE has awarded WHEELER & WILSON the Gold Medal for their new No. 6 Sewing Machine. Other sewing Machines received nothing."

SAVANNAH, Novem ber 4, 1873.
"At the GEORGIA STATE FAIR, a SILVER MEDAL, the highest and only premium for Leather stitching was awarded to WHEELER & WILSON for samples done on their new No. 6 sewing Machine."

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 625 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK,
Agencies in all the Principal Cities of the World.

DICKENS.

The Great Novelist as a Son and a Father.

A writer in the New York *Herald* says: "I recollect some five and thirty years ago seeing the elder Dickens in an English provincial town, who was pointed out to me as the sire of 'Boz' when 'Pickwick' was coming out in monthly numbers, and I have every reason to know and to believe that Charles Dickens's conduct to his father, from whom he sketched the character of 'Micawber,' was anything but the fulfillment of the fifth commandment. Dickens, Sr., was a very seedy-looking and commonplace individual—a superannuated, I think, excise officer, but at all events having done duty in some department of the Government service—who would have done an artist credit in a picture of 'distraining for rent'; but he was nevertheless the parent of England's great and successful novelist, who certainly failed to make him as comfortable in old age as his own means would permit him to have done. Again, Charles Dickens had a son who was in the army and died in India, in connection with whom the following story was told me a very few years ago by a captain in the 'Black Watch') the Forty-second Highlanders): 'My friend, having known young Dickens intimately, and been present at his death, had sent home the intelligence of it to his father. On returning from India, he called upon Charles Dickens, thinking he might like to learn from him all the details of his son's last days; but, to his surprise, found that he manifested not the least fatherly curiosity nor exhibited the slightest feeling in the matter or manner of his own son's death. To make his marvellous descriptive powers tell, it was, of course, necessary to invest his character with the choice attributes of homely affections; but I cannot see that it necessarily follows that a man should possess the character which, after close study, he describes, any more than a landscape painter should possess spiritual affinity to the foliage his brush depicts. In spite of his power of moving the hearts and drawing tears from the eyes of others, there can be little doubt that Dickens was in many respects a heartless and selfish man.'"

The Production of Wool in Germany.

Formerly in Germany wool was paramount in sheep husbandry, mutton being altogether subordinate. The original families of Spanish merinoes became founders of a new order of ovine nobility, the Electoral in Saxony, the Negretti in Silesia, which became famous throughout the world, ultimately supplying an extensive demand from Australia, from South Africa and South America, and a more limited demand from the United States, where the American breeders of the same Spanish families commanded the preference of a large majority of wool growers. Now the production of fine wool is declining in Germany, and the Southdowns and Leicesters of Great Britain are eagerly sought. The present numbers are reported officially at 20,050,000, of which about 14,000,000 are merinoes and other grades, 7,000,000 of pure or partial English blood, and 4,000,000 of native races. The wool production is estimated at 480,000,000 pounds. It is found that the mutton breeds are more profitable on the best lands and in the densest populations, while in regions remote from market and sparse in population the merino still maintains its former sway.—*Economist.*

Profitable Tree Planting.

It has been feared that Peruvian bark, from which the various preparations of quinine are made, would become so nearly extinct as to be no longer procurable for medicine. Some years since, the cultivation of the cinchona was taken up by the British government in India. As one of the results of this planting, the *Chemist and Druggist* says that, at a recent sale in Mincing-lane, a lot of mossed crown bark (*Cinchona officinalis*) from the Nilgheri plantations fetched the prodigious price of 5s. 9d. a pound. Altogether 23,643 pounds of Nilgheri cinchona bark was sold on this occasion, and the total sum realized was £3,350, the average price fetched being about 2s. 10 d. a pound—a very high average. The total cost of the introduction of the cinchona tree into India, including the cost of Mr. Markham's expedition to Peru and India, has from first to last been £70,000 and the annual sales now realize a net profit of from £4,000 to £5,000 a year. The experiment suggested by Sir George Clerk, and carried out by Mr. Markham, has therefore proved an assured and splendid success.

About Grafting.

There are many curious facts about vegetable life. We can, for example, graft the apricot on the plum, and the peach on the apricot, and the almond on the peach, and thus we may produce a tree with plum roots and almond leaves. The wood, however, of the stem will consist of four distinct varieties, though formed from one continuous layer. Below the almond wood and bark we shall have perfect peach wood and bark, and at the bottom perfect plum wood and bark. In this curious instance we see the intimate correspondence between the bark and the leaf, for if we should remove the almond branches we might cause the several sorts of wood to develop buds and leafy twigs each of its own kind. Each section of the compound stem has its seat of life in the cambium layer and the cambium of each reproduces cells of its own species out of a common nutrient fluid.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

THE
Superior Lumber Co.
Has now on hand a large stock of DRY
PINE AND HEMLOCK JOIST,
PINE, OAK AND
CHESTNUT PLANK,
BOARDS, LATHS,
Pickets, &c.,
At the very lowest prices.
Offices and Yards, 32d and Railroad Sts 29th and Liberty Sts

GOOD INVESTMENT
MUNICIPAL BONDS,
Paying 8 and 10 Per Cent.
CALL ON
G. B. HILL & CO.,
58 FOURTH AVENUE.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND DEALERS IN
Clover and Timothy Seed.
Orders Promptly filled at Lowest Market Prices. Quality Guaranteed.
Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,
271 Liberty Street.

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 625 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK,
Agencies in all the Principal Cities of the World.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
NEW
SECOND STORY
New Ottoman Shawls,
Beautiful New Styles.
New Striped Shawls,
Very Handsome.
New Paisley Shawls,
Red and Black Centres.
New Mourning Shawls
White Piques,
White Swisses,
Plain & Barred Nainsooks,
Colored Swisses,
Tarlataines,
Plain & Barred Jaconets.
Ladies' White and Colored Skirts,
Plain, Tucked and Embroidered.
Ladies' and Misses Underwear,
Tucked and Embroidered. Lowest to finest qualities.
LADIES' BLACK AND COLORED SUITS,
Handsomely Made and Trimmed.
☞As this Department has been newly replaced with all the above and many other "Novelties," thereby avoiding the overcrowding which has tended first floor when busy.
ATTRACTIVE NEW GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SPRING GOODS.
197 AND 199 PENN AVE.
SILKS.
We have just opened our new lines of
Black and Fancy Dress Silks,
For the Present season, to which we invite the attention of buyers. Our
BLACK SILKS
are of the very best makes, including "GOLDEN WHEEL" and C. J. BONNET & CO., CASHMERE De LOIE. All at
Reduced Prices.
IN FANCY STRIPED SILKS
We offer Choice Styles at less than last season's prices.
Plain Dress Silks,
In all new Dark Shades, and in Evening Tints.
BLACK TORQUOISE, AND
BLACK GRAS DE SUES,
For Trimming.

New Hamburg Embroideries.
New Style Linen Colors and Cuffs.
All the latest styles in Neck ruchings.
Latest Novelties in Ladies' Neck Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties.
Fine French Corsets.
Ready Made Muslin Undergarments of Superior Quality and Finish.
French Cotton Hosiery, plain and striped.
Real Balbriggon Hosiery.
Merino Underwear, Silk Underwear.
White Piques, Irish Linens,
Striped Linen, Tucked Skirting.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVENUE.

DRY GOODS!
English Walking Jackets,
Shawls, Blankets, Merinos,
Serges, Cashmeres,
AND ALL
Winter Dress Goods
Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Table Linens, Sheetings and Shirtings very cheap at
H. J. LYNCH'S,
No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
SPRING, 1874
CARPETS,
LATEST STYLES.
Oil Cloths. Oil Cloths,
BEST DESIGNS.
SHADES AND SHADE CLOTH
IN GREAT VARIETY.
We offer a large and well selected stock at LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
MILES' IMPROVED
Star Range.
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
J. M. Gazzam, And. J. Lee,
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JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

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64 FOURTH AVENUE,
BROKER.
WANTED,
Mortgages and Commercial Paper.
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SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grostsinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hogan, Christ. Voegtly, F. Hasenau, A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, - - $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. K. MOTZ, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
Wm. Neeb, M. A. Sahm,
Joseph Wagener, Joseph Graff,
C. H. Lorenz, J. C. Anderson,
W. McKee, C. Schleiper,
James Irvin.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1874.

The most remarkable feature of purely monetary affairs is that of hopeful waiting. Money accumulates, rates are comparatively low, but are improving, and the expectation is general that Spring will bring about a general improvement in business and with an increased demand for money. There is every prospect of a prompt resumption of business activity, in every part of the county, as soon as Congress determines what it will do. Still, so far as this city is concerned, the demand for money steadily improves, and our banks are doing a good business, both in discounts and deposits.

In New York, trade, for causes well understood, continues sluggish, and on all hands complaints are heard of the backwardness of the Spring trade. This is especially true as regards the dry goods business. There are indications of a break in the prices of cotton goods, and if this should take place it is believed it would impart to the market generally greater activity. A day or two ago some descriptions of bleached shirtings were marked down 1c. per yard, and the belief is that this is but the forerunner of further concessions this week.

Stock speculation was quite active yesterday, the market declining under the lead of Northwestern common. It wears every appearance of a bear movement.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlvaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Allegheny National Bank	68.00
United States Bank	47.00
Hand Street Bridge	58.50

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Monday.	Tu'day.
Gold closed at	112¾	112¾
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupons	119¾	119¾
Do. do. 1881	119¾	119
5-20 1869	117¾	117
5-20—1865,	119¾	118¾
" 1865	120¾	120¾
" 1865 new.	118¾	118¾
" 1867.	119¾	119¾
" 1868—coupons.	118¾	118¾
10-40's	113¾	113
10-40's—coupons	113¾	113¾
Currency 6's	116	116
New 5 per cents	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	104¾	103¾
Erie	46¾	46¾
R. R. & R.	17¾	17¾
C. C. & I. C.	30¾	30¾
St. Paul	42¾	43¾
Do. preferred	69¾	69
Michigan Southern	80¾	79¾
Do. Central	87	89
North Western Common	85¾	84¾
Do. preferred	78¾	77
Rock Island	106¾	106¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	87¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾
Western Union Telegraph	74¾	74¾
Ohio & Mississippi	31	30¾
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾
Toledo & Wabash	48¾	47¾
Harlem	130¾	131
Chicago and Alton	104	104¾
Adams Express	96¾	96
American Express	64	65
U. S. Express	70	70
Wm. Farge & Co. Express	78	78
I. C.	103¾	104
Panama		118¾
Fort Wayne	94	95
Quicksilver	33	31¾
Canton	82	70
Terre Haute	12¾	10
Hannibal and St. Joseph.		29¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	Monday.	Tu'day
Penna. Central	53¾	52
Reading	37¾	37¾
United Cos. of N. J.	124	124¾
Oil Creek	18¾	18¾
Lehigh Valley	66	66
A. V. R. R 7-30	91¾	92
Central Transportation	44	44
Emp. de Do.	59¾	
Penna. Scrip div.	99	99

NEW YORK, March 3, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements amounted to $350,000, and the customs receipts to $520,000. The produce exports for the week were $3,934,456, a decrease from last week of $2,500,000, and the lowest for any one week for a long time.

Money was freely offered at 2@3 per cent. This afternoon Wall street was extremely dull. Sterling was heavy at 483¼@483¾ for sixty days and 486¾@487 for sight. Gold ranged 113⅝@113¾, and closed at 112¾. The carrying rates were flat to 4 per cent. The clearings were $40,000,000.

Bonds were dull and nominal. Governments were steady and quiet, with very little doing. Stocks opened weak, declined 1@2 from last night's prices, and on the first call further declined ¾@1¾. A slight recovery occurred, but the market closed weak, with nearly the lowest prices of the day. The decline for the day ranged at ¾@2¾. The decline was assisted by the postponement of the financial question in the Senate and rumors that the June dividend in Northwest would be passed and the August dividend on Lake Shore be two per cent. The sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 110,000 shares, of which 15,000 were Western Union, 5,000 Union Pacific, 6,000 Pacific Mail, 10,000 Wabash, 8,000 St. Paul, 24,000 Lake Shore, 19,000 Northwestern and 8,000 Erie. The weakest stocks were Northwest and Lake Shore.

Government.—U. S. coupons, 1881, 119¾; 5-20's '62, 117; do. '64, 118¾; do. '65, 120¾; do. '65, new, 118⅝; do. '67, 119; do. '68, 118¾; new 5's, 114¾; 10-40's, 112¾; currency 6's, 114.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 95¾; Tennessee, old, 85¾; do. new, 89¾; Virginia, new, 42; do. old, 34; North Carolina, old, 28; do. new, 18.

Stocks.—Canton, 76; Western Union Telegraph Co., 74¾; Adams Express, 96; Quicksilver, 31¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 75; American Express, 63¾; United States Express, 70; Pacific Mail, 42¾; New York Central, 103¾; Erie, 46¾; do. preferred, 74; Harlem, 130¾; do. preferred, 129; Michigan Central, 89; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87½; Northwestern common, 84¾; do. preferred, 77; Rock Island, 106¾; New Jersey Central, 106; St. Paul, 42¾; do. preferred, 69; Toledo & Wabash, 47¾; do. preferred, 70; Fort Wayne, 95; Terre Haute, 10; do. preferred, 30; Chicago & Alton, 104¾; do. preferred, 107½; Ohio & Mississippi, 30¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 80¼; Burlington & Quincy, 102; Lake Shore, 79¾; Panama, 30; Illinois Central, 104; Union Pacific, 34¾; Central Pacific, 95¾; Union, 85¾; Hartford & Erie, 13½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109¾.

LONDON, March 3—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balances to-day was £80,000. Console: money 92¾@92⅝; account 92¾@92⅝c; 5-20s, '65, 109¾; do. '67, 109¾; 10-40s 103¾; new 5's 105¼; New York Central 95; Erie 42¾; preferred 67¾.

PARIS, March 3.—Rentes 19 francs 40 centimes.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 3, 1874.

Trade in general merchandize continues quiet, and the markets as a general thing are dull and devoid of anything particularly new or important. Grain dealers continue to report business very dull and weak with a drooping tendency. There is a very fair demand for the leading articles of produce, including Butter and Eggs, but there has been no important changes in prices for some days past. The grocery trade is quiet, and, with the exception that Coffee has stiffened up again, presents nothing new. However, we have reason to believe, notwithstanding there is considerable complaint, that business, after all, is about all that usually is at this particular time.

APPLES—Sales of Green Apples at $2.50@3.50 per bbl for common to fair, and $4@4.50 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—6½@7c.

BEANS—Quiet and unchanged, ranging from $2.20@2.30 per bushel, the latter figure for choice hand-picked.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand, especially for the better grades, and prices are fully sustained. Choice to fancy fairly quotable at 40@45.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4@4½c ₩ lb.

COUNTRY BACON AND LARD—Shoulders, 9@9½; Ribbed Sides, 12@12½; Clear Sides, 80@85; Hams, 9@10½c. Country Lard, 8@9.

CRANBERRIES—Selling in a regular way at $12@13 ₩ brl., according to quality.

CHEESE—The market continues firm and with an average demand, light receipts and reduced stocks, prices are firm but unchanged: prime Ohio, 12½@13c; New York, 13@13¾.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues quiet and unchanged. Apples, 8@10c, as to quality. Peaches, 10@12 for mixed, and 14@15 for halves.

EGGS—Southern to commence coming in, and very fair demand prices are still maintained, although the supply has commenced to accumulate; fresh may fairly quoted at 21@22—pickled unsalable at any price.

FLOUR—The market here continues quiet and the feeling is weaker although prices remain unchanged. Spring wheat flour, fair to choice red winter, $7.75@8.25; white wheat, $9@10. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—The grain markets continue very dull, and present no new or important features. Wheat is in good demand, but unchanged at $1.60 for red, and $1.65@1.70 for white. A dealer who had a car to sell, reports that he was around on all the mills and that none of them were disposed to buy—it seems that the market for the product is not in a very satisfactory condition. The Oat market is quiet and unchanged, ranging from 53 to 55, as to quality—sale of 1,000 bushels reported at 54¾, buyer furnishing sacks. Corn continues very dull, and prices are weak and drooping; car is still quotable at 67@68, and shelled at 67@70—sale of two cars prime yellow reported at 67, from in elevator. Rye is quiet and unchanged, $1@1.05. No movement in Barley.

GROCERIES—Trade continues a little slow, as a rule, but in this particular line the general market presents no new features which have not already been referred to. Coffee, as noted in our last report, is more active and somewhat elderably stronger, but it is supposed to be the result of a bull movement, and if so, is not likely to be permanent.

SUGARS.—Patent Cut Loaf, 12½; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11½; Standard A, 11; C, 10¾; Extra C, 10; No. 1 Coffee C, 9½; Franklin Extra C, 9¾; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¾; American Extra C, 9, Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9, as to quality.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio, 21@22; good to prime, 20@21; fair, 18@19, Roasted 1 pound packages, Valentine, 34¾.

MOLASSES.—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old, 70@75.

SYRUPS.—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 35@40, as to quality.

RICE.—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾c; Rangoon, 6@8¾c.

HAY—There is no improvement in the demand for baled, and prices are nominally unchanged, ranging from $18@22 ₩ ton, according to quality.

HOMINY—$2.25@2.50 ₩ bbl.

MILL FEED—There is considerable inquiry for Bran, and prices are higher; may be quoted at $1.00@1.10. Middlings quiet at $1.40@1.50.

MOLASSES AND SYRUP & SUGAR.—Syrup is quoted at $1.45@1.75 for gallon jugs, and Sugar in grain, at 14@15c.

ONIONS.—$6@7 ₩ brl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 11@13c; Ducks, 14@15; Turkeys, 16@16.

POTATOES—Market continues very dull, but prices remain about as last quoted: Peach Blows, $1.20@1.25 ₩ bushel on track, and $1.30@1.35 in a jobbing way.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar cured Hams, ₩ lb, 12¾; Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9¾; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 12 cts. Breakfast Bacon, Sugar Cured Dried Beef, 16¾. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₩ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8c. Bacon Hams, 13@14¾. Bacon Sides, Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Mess Pork, $16.50 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tins, 10½c. In bbls, 10c. Do. in 5 lb. pails, 11c. Do. in 3 lb. pails, 12c. Do in 2 lb. pails, 13c. ₩ pound. Do. in 5 lb. tins, 12c. Do in 3 lb. pails, 13c. ₩ pound. Do. in 2 lb. pails, 14c. Ham Sausage, 10c.

RAGS—Woolen very dull; quoted at half a cent per ₩. Cotton still quotable at 3@3½.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.80 ₩ brl. by car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is scarce and wanted at $2.30. Clover is plenty and dull but nominally unchanged: $5.25@5.75. Timothy, $3.50@3.75.

WHISKY—Highwines, 98@$1.00 ₩ gallon.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 3, 1874.

The position of the Crude market remains substantially as last noted, very dull and weak, with but little inquiry, and the general outlook just now is not favorable to the producing interest. Parker dispatches quoted all the way from $4.77½ to $4.72½, and later in the day it was said to be offering at the outside figure. Refined also, continues very dull and depressed, with but little prospect of an immediate improvement. Philadelphia quoted nominally at 15 for March, 15¾ for April, and 16 for May—on cars here, early delivery, 12. It is said that the foreign advices are unfavorable; also, that exporters are offering to re-sell, which, if true, does not augur well for an immediate improvement; however, the market sometimes takes very unexpected turns, and there may be a change for the better within the next few weeks, notwithstanding the general outlook now is anything but favorable.

The barrel market continues quiet, but prices remain about as last quoted; countries, $1.45; city make, $1.70.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Skinner	Vesta O. W.	463
McKelvy	Star O. W.	466
Stewart	Sunbeam O. W.	331
Stevenson	Radiant O. W.	456
Smith	D. Bly	80
McKelvy	Hutchinson O. W.	461
McKelvy	Connos O. W.	476
Blanchard	Cryd. O. W.	146
Duncan	American O. W.	761
Fisher Bros	American O. W.	476
Total.		5,315

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. & WEST PENNSA. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens Ref Co.	Tack Bros.	316

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—1 car bay, Laing & McK: 8 bris whisky, John C Connor; 4 bals cotton, Weyman & Bro; 100 bris flour, Schomaker & Co; 40 sks do, W Thompson; 8 tons stuff, J M Peet; 1 car chimneys, J Lindsey & Co; 24 bdls 4 bottoms, Reuters & Co; 1 car staves, J O Callahan; 20 pails tobacco 10 bris 1 oil, T C Jenkins; 10 pat oil cans, R B Wallace; 2 cars staves, C A Wormoster; 50 bags soda, A Henshaw; 30 bris eggs, J A Graff & Son; 5 tres hams 5 do shoulders 5 bxs bacon 2 hhds do, Watt L & Co; 1 car barley, F Schmidt; 1 do walnut lumber, W C Hopper; 10 pails tobacco, J Murphy.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—15 brls flour, Hammett & S; 20 sks do, Bartley & Co; 17 brls flour, 35 pkes butter, 30 do onions, Voigt M & Co; 6 brls s barks, 12 do apples, W J Steel & Co; 32 brls apples, Aiken W & P; 9 do, 50 pkes butter, Lob & C; 110 sks potatoes, 1 do onions, J Hinkle; 75 sks c seed, Shomaker & Co; 14 do, Scobla R & S; 50 do, 1 do eggs, Banner Bro & Co; 2 cars hay, Lewis O & P; 1 car staves, A Painter & Son; 1 do, H Schmidt; 8 rolls leather, L & C Bear; 1 car potatoes, T K Smith; 1 do m iron, McKnight D & Co; 1 do s iron, Mullin & M; 1 do lumber, T Dowling; 5 cars shoulders, E H Myers & Co; 1 do, 5 do wool, 1 do barley, H & S; 50 tres lard, S S Marvin; 100 brls flour, D Wallace; 200 do, Shomaker & Co; 100 do, owner; 1 car hay, M Meek; 14 pkgs butter, H Rea; 35 cases m sugar, J H Hopper; 25 bxs gin, 43 cases liquors, 2 brls alcohol, Harris & E; 7 pkgs do, Henderson Bro; 7 bris poultry & eggs, Voigt M & Co; 30 sks c seed 32 do c seed, N T & L Holley; 10 brls spirits, J Frolich; 25 do, Marshall Bro & Co; 4 pkgs eggs, Loh & C; 5 bris gin, Speck & M; 100 bxs h nails, Logan G & S; 50 bags t seed, Scobla R & S; 50 tres shoulders, R Owens; 6 cars flour, owners; 1 do, Watt L & Co; 300 do, B H Voskamp; 200 do, D Wallace; 100 do, A Kirkpatrick & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—50 half bris fish, W H Lippincott; 10 pails tobacco, J M Sichel; 17 bxs fish, T McCoy; 14 chairs, G H Danler & Son; 1 bxs s machines, Howe Sewing Mach Co; 30 half bris fish, Shomaker & Co; 46 do tierces, Schriver & Co; 10 do, J Porterfield; 21 packs frames, J W Morrison; 25 pcs power pipe, Lewis O & F; 1 car wheat, S B Floyd & Co; 1 do oats, J Graham; 25 bris & 2 kegs lard, 1 do 2 kegs s butter, 5 tubs butter, Voigt M & Co; 9 cks s butter, 3 brls eggs, H J McCracken Bro; 8 pkgs candles, 1 brl eggs, P Dull; 100 brls apples, 2 do apples, Arbuckles & Co; 12 do, 4 do eggs, Head C & Co; 3 cks, 2 kegs butter, Yarger & Co; 2 brls eggs, E Fox & Co; 35 bgs oats, McBane & A; 2 cars o bris, C A Wormcastle; 1 car h poles, W Means; 2 brls fish, J W Pyland; 1 car lumber, Reed Bro; 1 do staves, L L Chandler; 63 pcs c tops, J Dyer.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—10 cars lime stone, Shoenberger B and Co; 28 do coal, Hable C C; 1 do lumber, D L Patterson; 1 do potatoes, W J Steel; 1 do acid, Pgh Acid Works; 1 do benzine, Consolidated Gas Co; 12 cars ice, Chaut L C; 1 do bricks, R B King; 100 hearths, A Beggs; 2 cars lumber, A McClure & Co; 1 do, H Brown & Co.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—1 car corn, D McMillan & Co; 1 do, W J Meek; 3 do barley, Spencer McK and Co; 3 do wheat, D Wallace.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI PER R. W. SKILLINGER—Lemon & W lot furniture, Luethe Bros bris oil, J Porterfield 35 bxs starch, E Dewitt 2 bgs feathers, H Heide 100 bales Bay, Landis & B 5 bdls tobacco 2 do stems, Fairman & H 667 sks malt, 100 bales straw, H Dalmyer 34 pkgs tobacco, M W Rankin 24 do, Miller & Son lot chairs, J Kenworthy lot furniture, Dudley & Son do, H Berger do, A Milliken & Co do, J R Hunter 330 empty barrels, Arbuckle & Co 90 pails tobacco, J M Sichel 3 do, W H Lemon lot furniture, Dryden and 2 lot do, R Dickey and Son 150 bags corn, M Mawhinney and Son 90 rolls rims, P Dull and Son 3 bxs eggs 1 do mdse, Loh and C 2 tubs butter 6 bris eggs, H J McCracken Bro 11 pkgs produce, Head C and Co 10 bris apples 12 do eggs 14 do apples 1 do apples, J K Starkey 3 bris eggs 2 do butter, R H Patterson 14 pkgs eggs, J Herbert 50 bris apples, W J Steel Hro 10 do, H Hewitt 31 do, Voigt M and Co 3 do, S H Mahon 16 do.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LINES.

J W Porter, m	4	Lloyd & B, m	2
Pgh Forge & I Co, m	8	J Reamer, m	3
Brown & Co, m	1	Caughey & H, m	12
J Burns m	1	Laughlin & Co, o	2
Isabella Furnace, m	9	Garrison & Co, m	2
Total			44

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

McKnight D & Co, o	2	Reese G & W, o	2
Shoenberger B & Co, o	8	Pgh Fge & I Co, m	3
Isabella Furnace, o	20	Lucy Furnace, o	5
McKnight P & Co, o	4	Lloyd and B, p	1
Total			45

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J Moorhead, m	2	J Reamer, m	2

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 3.—Grain very quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet; standard white 12¾@13c; State test 16¾@17c, in car lots.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 3, 1874.

FLOUR and RYE—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular and lower; No. 1 spring $1.21; No. 2 $1.18¾ cash, $1.20¾ seller April; No. 3 $1.14¾@1.15. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 59¾ cash or seller March; 60¼ seller April; 63¾c bid seller May. Oats steady; moderate demand; No. 2 42c cash; 43¼c seller April. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 $1.07; No. 3 $1.40.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined; $14.15 cash or seller March; $14.45 seller April. Lard: demand fair and prices advanced; 8¾c cash or seller March; 8¾c seller April. Bulk meats: demand fair; market firm; shoulders held at 8¼c; short rib middles 7¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet; sales reported at 93c.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Cotton dull at 16c. Flour quiet; superfine western and State $5.80@6.15; common to good $6.30@6.70; good to choice $6.40@7.25. Whisky steady at 96c. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.49@1.50; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.51@1.53; Iowa and Minnesota spring $1.47@1.52; white Michigan $1.70; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.67@1.68. Rye dull at 98@$1.02. Barley and malt and unchanged. Corn: fair demand; new western mixed 78c; 826 new yellow western. Oats firmer; mixed western 61¾@63c; white 62¾@64c. Hay, hops and rice dull and unchanged. Coffee strong at 23¾@26¾c. Sugar firmer at 7¼@7¾c. Molasses 63@71½c. Crude petroleum 7¾@8c; refined 15½c. Turpentine steady at 48c. Eggs steady at 21@22½c. Pork firmer at $15.00. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet; shoulders 6¾c; middles quiet; long clear 8 7-16c; short clear 8¾c. Lard steadier; 9¼c. Butter firm at 26@40c. Cheese unchanged.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—Cotton easy at 15¾c. Flour, Wheat, Oats and Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and declined; 57@60c. Rye steady and in moderate demand at $1.01. Pork steady and in moderate demand; sales $14.50. Lard in good demand; 2 000 tierces steam sold at 8¾c; kettle 8¾c. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib 7¾c; clear 7¾@7¾c. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 8½c; clear 8¾@8¾c. Whisky; demand fair and market firm at 93c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Corn firm; yellow mixed and white 75@77c; yellow 78@80c. Whisky dull and lower; Louisiana 94c. Coffee firm for cargo prices; ordinary to prime 23¾@27c. Others unchanged. Cotton: demand moderate; sales 6,750 bales; prices irregular and ¼@¾c lower; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 12¾@13¾c; low middling to strict low middling 14¾@15c; middling to strict middling 15¾@16c; good middling 16¾@17c; receipts 6,461; exports to Great Britain 4,175; stock 299,837; unsold 202,800.

Foreign.

LONDON, March 3.—Tallow 38s. Turpentine 33s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—Cotton easier; middling upland 7¾@7¾d; Orleans 8¾d; sales 12,000 bales; American 7,850; speculation and export 2,000. California, White Wheat average 12s 4d@12s 7d; Club 12s 8d@13s; Red western spring 11s 3d@11s 11d; receipts of wheat for the past three days 11,000 qrs; American 10,000. Corn 36s 6d. Others unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. No 1 $5.90@6.50. Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1.25¾@1.26; No 2 $1.21¾@1.22. Oats firmer; No 2 42@42½c. Corn easier; No 2 mixed, fresh, 56¾c; regular 55¾c. Rye easier; No. 1 79c. Barley active; No. 2 $1.60; No. 3 $1.40.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 3.—Flour and oats dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; amber Michigan seller April $1.50¾; No. 2 red $1.44; No. 2 amber Michigan $1.31. Corn: demand fair and market firm; high mixed 65c; seller March 63¾c; seller April 64@65c; new 61¾c; low mixed new 44c; no grade new 58@58¾c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 3.—Cotton dull, declined and irregular; good ordinary 13c; low middling 14@14¼c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn meal lower; $3.50. Corn dull and declined at 74@76c. Oats dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1.50@1.65. Rye dull at 90c. Oats steady at 55@57c. Provisions quiet. Pork $16@16.25. Bulk meats nominal. Butter unchanged. Coffee steady at 25@26¾c. Whisky dull and weak at 97¾@98c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 3.—Flour, Grain and Cotton quiet and unchanged. Provisions dull. Lard 10c. Bulk shoulders 6¾c; clear rib 8¼c; clear 8¾c. Bacon: shoulders 7¼c; clear rib 9¾c; clear 10¾c. Sugar cured hams 12¾c. Whisky steady, with a moderate demand at 95c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull; red $1.66@1.65. Rye 90c. Corn active and higher; yellow 75@76c. Oats dull; white 64@62c; mixed 56@58c. Petroleum: crude 11¾c; refined 14¾@15c. Whisky 97@98c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—Cotton firmer at 15¾c. Flour and wheat nominal. Corn 70c. Oats 56@55c. Hay $18 on cars. Provisions quiet and unchanged in every respect. Whisky 93¾c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, March 3.—Wheat dull; red State $1.54. Corn dull at 79c. Oats steady and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged in every respect.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, March 3.—Cattle: receipts 834; total for the week 4,020; market opened slow and dragging; stock generally inferior quality; owners holding at strong last week's prices, in some instances ¼c above. Buyers holding off; range $4.62½ to $5.25. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,400; total for the week 11,200; buyers and sellers ¼c apart, transactions not sufficient to establish prices; receipts, including reported arrivals, 1,400; total for the week 8,900 head, against 8,300 same time last week; market slow and dull; prices 10 cents off; Yorkers $5.25@5.50; heavy hogs $5.60@5.90.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 3.—Beef cattle: receipts 109 head; the arrivals this week are the lightest known for several years; sales: choice $9.25@9.50; extra $8.50@9; first quality $7.50@8.25; second $6@7.25; third $5@5.50. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,817 head; market a shade firmer; sheep in lots $3.50@3.75 each; extra $8 @7.25.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Wool firmer and in good demand; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above, 56@57½c; extra, 55@57c; medium, 55@57c; coarse, 45@50c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine, 50@53c; medium, 54@56c; coarse, 45@50c; combing, washed, 65@70c; combing, unwashed, 43@45c; Canada combing, 63@65c; fine, unwashed, 36@38c; coarse and medium, washed, 56@58c; tub washed, 54@57c; extra and merino pulled, 45@50c; No. 1 and superfine pulled, 45@50c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The jobbing departments were more active to-day, but the package distribution was not large in the aggregate amount. Cotton goods are in steady demand, but the market is less firm on some makes. Cottonades are selling freely. Prints, fancy shirtings and ginghams are in good demand. Woolens are quiet. Spring worsted shawls were opened to-day by several leading agents. Dress goods are active.

BRIDGE WORK.

UNION IRON MILLS.
Carnegie, Kloman & Co.,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON,
Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,
Girders, Channel Iron, Angles,
Axles, Post Iron,
Spliee Bars and Merchant Bar.
Special attention given to unusual shapes and sizes.
General Office and Works, 33d Street, PITTSBURGH.

Eastern Office—57 Broadway, New York.
Western Office—No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
☞ Lithograph of Sections and Book of detailed information, giving calculations of strains, &c., furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh
No. 426 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
No. 311 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between C. HOUCK, R. S. McCAGUE and D. MENTZER, under the firm name of HOUCK, MCCAGUE & CO., expires this day by limitation. All settlements with the firm can be made with either C. Houck or R. S. McCague at their office, No. 325 Liberty street. Prompt settlements requested.

Pittsburgh, February 28, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP—The undersigned have this day associated themselves under the firm name of HOUCK, MCCAGUE & CO. We expect to do a wholesale Flour, Feed and Grain business. Consignments solicited. We bespeak a share of the patronage so liberally awarded the former firm and will endeavor to merit any confidence reposed in us.

R. S. MCCAGUE,
J. C. HOUCK.

Pittsburgh, March 2, 1874.

In retiring from the firm of Houck, McCague & Co., I cheerfully recommend the new firm to our former patrons, and solicit for them a share of your patronage.

D. MENTZER.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1874. mh2y50

HARDWARE.

C. WHITMORE, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE, M. WOLFF, JNO. B. LANE, JR.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Sign of the Anvil.
No 50 WOOD STREET.
PITTSBURGH.

I HAVE THIS DAY PURCHASED the interest of H. KENNEDY in the firm of HASLETT & KENNEDY.
GEO. W. HASLETT.
PITTSBURGH, February 2, 1874. mh4

LIME.
100 bbls fresh Cleveland White Lime;
100 bbls Fremont White Lime;
100 bbls Eastern White Lime;
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
Jan. 26, 1874. 116 Water street.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

The river at this point has been about at a stand during the past twenty-four hours, with 7 feet 4 inches in the channel. Weather continues mild and spring like, with every appearance of rain. Business is only moderate. Freights are not offering as freely as we would like to see them.

The R. W. Skillinger arrived yesterday about 8 A. M. from Cincinnati with a big trip; she was delayed several hours by fog on Monday night. She is announced to return to Cincinnati on Thursday.

The Juniata, Captain C. L. Brennan, did not get off for Cincinnati yesterday as announced, but she will take her departure to day without fail.

The Mollie Ebert, from Cincinnati, is among the first boats due. It is said she will load here for St. Louis and Missouri River.

The Rover is announced for St. Louis, and the Iron Mountain for the Upper Mississippi.

—The steamer Lotawanna, sunk in Rowland's Raft, Red river, was insured for $8,000 in New Orleans offices. She left Camden with 700 bales of cotton, and had probably about 1,000 bales on board, when the accident occurred. The cargo will likely be saved, but the boat is probably a total loss.

—A late Vicksburg paper says: We were pleased to meet last evening, Capt. Sam Montgomery, an old time boatman, and who, in his day, has commanded some of the finest boats on the river. The captain looks hale and hearty, and we trust will live to breast the muddy waters many years to come.

—The latest news from the Lotawanna is that the sinking was caused by boring a hole in the raft. The accident occurred before day, Sunday morning, near Grand Mary. The cargo of the Lotawanna consisted at the time of 1,100 bales of cotton, and 20,000 pine staves.

—Captain Jack Grammar has returned to Evansville from Mobile and New Orleans. He reports a fearful stagnation in business in Louisiana and the entire South. While in New Orleans and Mobile he was regaled on strawberries and fresh shell oysters.

—Captain Andy Johnson of the Nellie Peck, has arrived at Sioux City, reaching that point. There is a large amount of New Orleans freight at Evansville; also at other points on the lower Ohio.

—M

HOME NEWS.

Letters Held for Postage March 3.

Barrett, John, Cincinnati, O., 3c; Halliday Bro.'s, Cairo, Ill., 3c; Hoon, W. H., Beaver, Penn., 3c; Jenner, Chas. C., Cincinnati, O., 3c; McKeen, Mary, City, Pa., 2c; Poynts, John B., Maysville, Ky., 3c; Reynolds, Madison, Canton, O., 3c; Seibert, Clara, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c; Stadler & Co., New York, 3c; Weslen & Bro.'s, Lawrenceburgh, Ind., 3c.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

A Fearful Leap.

Mr. James I. Bennett of Allegheny, met with a narrow escape, near Superior station on Monday evening. The gentleman was driving home in his buggy, and as he was crossing the bridge, over the Fort Wayne track, his horse became frightened and jumped over the railing, some twenty-five feet, carrying Mr. Bennett and the buggy along with him. The gentleman was rendered insensible, and he was picked up by Mr. Eberhardt and carried to his home where medical aid was summoned. Mr. Bennett is not dangerously hurt. His horse was uninjured and his buggy but slightly damaged.

A Merited Compliment.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* in noticing the appointment of our townsman, Hugh Morrison, Esq., at present Assistant Clerk in the House, upon Gov. Hartranft's staff, says: "Colonel Morrison is a veteran of the late war, having served with distinction in the 100th regiment P. V. (old Round Heads,) participating in the engagements at James Island, Pocotaligo, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam. In the three engagements last named Colonel Morrison was orderly sergeant, commanding his company, the officers being absent, sick or wounded. While gallantly leading his men in one of the terrific charges for which Antietam is famed, he was stricken down by a minnie ball and left on the field for dead. The ball entered the left eye and passed out at the back part of the head. After lying in hospital for several months from this wound he was discharged, and was afterwards commissioned by Mr. Lincoln Second Lieutenant, Company D, Ninth Reserve, which he accepted, re-entered the field and continued to serve to the close of the war in April, 1865. A merited compliment bestowed upon a worthy soldier and a gentleman."

What the Contractors Say.

In a little item published yesterday, reference was made to the slow progress of the work on the new addition to Allegheny City Hall, which the contractors think does not fully represent their side of the case. It is claimed for them, that not only as was stated, did the city fail in her part of the contract, by changing the plans, but that the proper authorities, having supervision over the matter, did not want the work pushed, because they thought the weather would prevent the making of as good a job; and the understanding expressed, was that it would be satisfactory if the work was completed by the first of April. The contractors further say that their bill was referred to the Committee on City Property, in accordance with a resolution recently passed in Councils, which requires all claims to be first referred.

It gives us pleasure to thus give fuller elaboration to "the other side" than was at first given, as Messrs. Trimble, McIntyre & Co. enjoy a wide and an enviable reputation, as contractors, and it has seemed a little singular that they should be in any way dilatory in fulfilling their contract.

Allegheny Survey Committee.

The Survey Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and transacted the following business:

An opinion from the City Solicitor in regard to the opening of Perry Lane was read. He recommended that the property owners who desire the opening of the street, institute proceedings against those who refuse to open the same.

The communication was received and it was decided that the committee would recommend to Council that the city take no action in regard to the matter.

The Viewers on the opening of the New Brighton road on the West side, were also present and recommended that the line of the proposed avenue, north of Eckert's property, be moved ten feet west of the present line. A sub-committee was appointed to examine the change recommended, and in case they consider it necessary, to report to the Secretary and direct him to prepare an ordinance authorizing the change.

It was decided to report an ordinance to Councils for the repeal of the ordinance for opening of Hanover street, from Ohio river to the railroad, and submit a new ordinance for opening of the street from the river to Preble avenue. Also, an ordinance for the repeal of the ordinance for opening of Federal lane, and submit an ordinance for opening of that lane.

It was decided to report adversely to the opening of Hopkins alley.

Adjourned until Monday afternoon.

GOUGH.

The Lecture Last Evening.

Mr. Gough appeared last evening before an audience which comfortably filled Library Hall. It would have been thought a very flattering one for an average lecturer, but was not so large as often greets the lecturer of last evening. After the usual musical entertainment, Mr. Gough appeared, with what may be called a new lecture on the subject of Temperance. It was not specially methodical, but he held the attention of the audience for nearly two hours. The lecturer gave briefly a history of the temperance movement, with a reference to the peculiar features of the several movements. Then, in a rather desultory manner, he mentioned and illustrated a number of points bearing, in a general way, on the topic of Temperance.

He did not even speak connectedly of the womens' movement, but adverted to it several times in the course of his remarks. The gist of his several allusions was that he did not wonder that women worked in behalf of temperance, in view of what they were compelled to suffer from the evils of intemperance. "Shall they not work? Total abstinence, he claimed, is essential to all else in this cause; and this can be taught and enforced in the social sphere. Here woman is pecuniary interest, and if when energetic, here her influence will be felt in every sphere of life. But he claimed that women have the right to battle against the intoxicating traffic in other than the social sphere—"and may God bless them in every effort they put forth," said he. He claimed that they have no redress for the evils inflicted on husbands, brothers and friends, and hence their right to agitate the evil in every proper way. His sympathies are with them. To the objection that the present movement will not last long, he answered that this was not desired; only such results as are to be desired. And he claimed that while there might be reaction, every successive movement reached a higher tide than any preceding.

At first it seemed to him like a novelty, and does yet. At first thought he would not like to see wife or sister praying before grog-shops, but had revised his views, and believed there is a wonderful power in prayer, even in this direction. But they must not only pray, but work. Like Nehemiah, they must pray and work, and fight. He claimed that the women had aroused public interest in the cause as it had not been since the Washingtonian movement.

It will be seen from these references that Mr. Gough gives the ladies his countenance and sympathy in their efforts at reform.

To-morrow evening Mr. Gough delivers his lecture entitled "Night Scenes in the Metropolis," and seats may be secured without extra cost.

OUR STREETS.

Meeting of the Street Committee Last Night—Improvements Ordered—Contracts Let—Widening of Fifth Avenue.

An adjourned meeting of the Street Committee was held last evening. The sub-committee on the opening of Grandview avenue reported against changing the width to 40 feet, and in favor of the opening at 50 feet width. Report received and ordinance opening the avenue at a width of 50 feet was ordered read.

The sub-committee on the matter of lowering the rails of the P. V. & C. R. R. Co. on Josephine street, between Seventeenth and Twenty-first streets, the rails being so high above grade that passing wagons and heavy loads, was instructed to confer with the railroad company relative to the matter, and also get the opinion of the City Solicitor as to the liability of the company to make the change.

The Sisters of Mercy were granted permission to put down a sewer from their convent and school, corner of Webster avenue and Chatham street, along Chatam street, to connect with the sewer to be constructed on Denny's alley.

Mr. Dannels asked for the appointment of a sub-committee of five, to take into consideration the widening of Fifth avenue, between Wylie avenue and Ross street; Messrs. Dannels, Dilworth, W. C. Brown, West and Gripp.

The bills of the Board of Viewers of Street Improvements for the months of January and February, amounting to $765 were referred to the Finance Committee to make arrangements for their payment.

Messrs. West, McKee and Kitemiller were appointed a committee to confer with the Market Committee relative to procuring a room in the South Side market house, to be used as a place for registering South Side deeds, for the accommodation of the people residing on that side of the river.

As the contract for the grading, paving and curbing of Calvin street was to be let, Mr. Brown presented a remonstrance signed by every property holder on that street except one, opposing the improvement of that street. Received, and an ordinance repealing the ordinance providing for the grading, paving and curbing of that street was ordered to be drawn.

The Committee then let the following contracts:

Grading, paving and curbing Mary street, Sixteenth ward, to Mr. Frank Armstrong.

Grading and paving Our alley, to Messrs. Munn & Co.

Construction of the Butler street sewer, to Mr. Martin Joyce.

Construction of the Exchange alley sewer, to Messrs. Joyce & Welsh.

Grading, paving and curbing of Davidson street, to Messrs. J. K. Davidson & Bro.

Grading, paving and curbing of Colwell street, to Jas. J. Booth.

Grading, paving and curbing of Howley avenue, to Mr. Frank Armstrong.

Grading, paving and curbing of Fortieth street, to Messrs. Case & McPherson.

On motion adjourned.

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PROHIBITION.

Meeting of the Central Executive Committee Last Evening—A Discussion on "Ventilating" the Proceedings—Admission of Reporters.

Last evening the Prohibition Central Executive Committee of Allegheny county held a meeting at the Alliance rooms, corner of Sixth street and Penn avenue. Mr. J. J. Bender, the President, occupied the chair, and Mr. H. D. McGaw acted as Secretary. The attendance was not as full as might have been. After prayer by Mr. Thos. H. Rabe, the minutes of the previous meeting were read, and after some corrections approved. The following gentlemen were elected directors to conduct the business of the party, according to resolutions past at last meeting, till a thorough organization could be had: Messrs. W. W. Greer, W. B. Ross and Thos. H. Rabe. Reports of committees were next in order. The committee on collection of election returns reported progress. Committees on further organization throughout the county were appointed. Mr. Rabe stated that in Fourth ward, Allegheny, the work would commence a week from Thursday next. The Thirty-seventh ward was reported organized partially. Organizations were rep orted in all from eighteen city districts. The towns and boroughs also reported favorably.

Mr. Rabe suggested that certain books ought to be printed.

ECONOMY.

Mr. McGaw moved that a Committee on Printing be appointed.

The Chair (Mr. Bender) said that the cost of printing the pledge books would be for one thousand, one hundred dollars.

Mr. McGaw suggested that the money be carefully used. He made no difference between parties, Republicans or Democrats, but when they came into the primaries as candidates, they came secretly primed by the Liquor League, and thus the liquor party run the machine anyhow. Light is power. Let us come out openly and candidly to the gaze of an intelligent community. If we keep our meetings secret, the woman will pray if down if the press does not cry us down. We want no secrecy and our proceedings need none, and I for one am opposed to it.

MR. BENDER AGAIN.

Mr. Bender said, that he presumed Mr. Ross or the GAZETTE reporter had misunderstood his remarks. He was not opposed to the press, and because he had never drunk a glass of liquor in his life, and yet he still lived, he looked upon secrecy as a matter of business. Much of their business was of such a nature, that while it is not secret, yet it would work greatly against the cause, were it made prematurely public through the papers.

AN OPINION ON REPORTERS.

Mr. James said there was a great difference in reporters. He saw that in the ladies' meeting on Monday where some of the reporters worked faithfully and watched the proceedings while others laughed and carried on, probably giving their own views. He could see the difference in those who were conscientious, by merely reading their reports. He thought if reporters would put down all that did transpire it could not hurt their cause.

REPORTERS AS GENTLEMEN.

Mr. W. T. Powell wanted no wrong conclusions to go out as the sense of this meeting. He did not want to see their light hid under a bushel. Everybody now was taking an interest in the temperance movement. If they saw no account of this meeting in the morning papers they had almost met in vain. No gentleman, though he were a reporter, would so far lose his self respect as to make a false report. There were many moderate drinker, greatly interested in the prohibition. He believed that besides would be a wrong one to have the impression go out that this was a secret organization. Let us meet as men who have studied the cause of temperance; let us show we understand this gigantic evil, and it would be necessary to hide our light under a bushel. Each report published was lending a helping hand onward and upward to the cause. Let us work hand in hand and not undermine each other's side. Let us settle this question at once. The idea of admitting no reporter is simply absurd.

LOOKING FOR REPORTS IN THE PAPERS.

Mr. J. A. Martin wanted to see reporters admitted as a matter of right. He always relied on the morning reports of the Prohibition and Alliance meetings, and he could not see why the reporters should be excluded from these meetings. After this, several members stated that the GAZETTE always had given correct and impartial reports.

Mr. McGaw was in favor of giving the reporters all the advantages possible for their enterprise would find a way to get the proceedings somehow. He also was for reporters gentlemen and he would have them treated as such.

OPPOSED TO RIDICULE.

Mr. George Zeigler was neither opposed to nor in favor of admitting the reporters. He wanted some admitted, and some he didn't. He wanted to know the names of those who ridiculed them. He didn't want to be ridiculed. He was opposed to having them come in, and then reward them for their courtesy by abusing them and writing personal paragraphs about the members of the Prohibition party.

Mr. Ross was not opposed to the reporters on that account. He thought that reporters would do as they were a mind to anyhow, and that the members possessed nerve enough to fight for themselves. For his part, he didn't care what the press said about him.

THE GRIEF TO COME.

Mr. Bender thought that the members would see the folly of this thing of admitting reporters after a while when it was too late.

Mr. Greer wished to know if the gentlemen of the press would not omit certain proceedings if requested to. To which several members of the committee responded in the affirmative.

Mr. Bender then requested the GAZETTE reporter to explain the position he had taken. The man concluded to use his judgment, when Mr. Bender said, "You see, Hoodlynn so that proves my argument."

AN UNTRAMMELLED PRESS.

Mr. Ross—Mr. Bender evidently is on the wrong track. The more light is thrown on the more that is published of our proceedings, the more light that is thrown on the work and the greater interest is excited from the public. Such articles if ably good, they too shed out their light to show to the public gaze their work.

Mr. Powell then spoke in defense of secret temperance organizations.

Mr. Jamison wanted to see the ubiquitous reporter everywhere, even at every little prayer meeting, for wherever they went they diffused knowledge.

Mr. McGaw said that they were present to build up the Prohibition movement and it was to the good of it at heart would want to see reporters admitted. Whenever they wanted to transact private business he was sure they could get some private place at one of the members' residences, and he was sure no reporter would trouble them, for he never knew them to invade the sanctity of a private mansion.

Mr. Cranage then spoke at some length on reporters and their acts among other discussions, there were good, bad and indifferent ones among them, but as a class he was not opposed to them, and he thought the shafts of ridicule did him no injury.

Mr. Ross also put in another small say, after which the committee adjourned to meet again on Monday evening next, when a full attendance of the members is requested as business of special importance will come before the meeting.

An Elegant Testimonial.

We were shown yesterday one of the most elegant specimens in the watch line, that ever marked the hours. The timekeeper is a gold one, ruby jeweled and provided with what is known as the "new plated nickle" movement. It is somewhat smaller in size than the general style of gold watches, and is therefore in every way more beautifully proportioned, and a more convenient article to have in the pocket. It is provided with a silver under and letter, a transparent face over the main works, by which the movement can be seen, when the other case is open, and has the "Lord's Prayer" inscribed around the circle traversed by the second hand. The case is of the heaviest gold, highly ornamented on both sides.

The watch was manufactured at the works of the celebrated United States Watch Company, Marion, New Jersey, and came to this city as a gift from the company to our friend Mr. George Crawford, of the well known Fifth avenue Jewelry House. It was given to the recipient as a testimonial of the energy with which he pushed the business of the company as their special agent in this city.

We are informed that the watch keeps time to the most infinitesimal fractional part of a second, and has kept exact with the great regulator, which itself is regulated by the Observatory. This but another proof of the assertion, which has so many verifications, that no watches manufactured in this country can compete with those from the United States Company. We congratulate Mr. C., not only upon the reception of this superb testimonial, but upon the possession of the special agency for a company whose manufactures always bear out the highest guarantees, and stand without a rival.

The Surest! the Safest! the Most Convenient! the only Reliable Fire Kindler in the world. For sale at the Grocery Stores, Central Trading Co., 116 Second avenue, sole manufacturers.

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THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Collier.]

Michael Renz was placed on trial for bigamy, on oath of E. Renz. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and directed the defendant to pay the costs.

Jacob Van Ullem was next placed on trial on an indictment for seduction, on oath of Rachael De Haan. The parties are Hebrews, and the trial attracts considerable attention among the Israelites. The parties to the suit are both young, and quite respectable in appearance. The alleged offense it is charged occurred last April, under promise of marriage. The case occupied the entire day, and is likely to continue throughout to day.

In the case of C. Starz indicted for embezzlement, on oath of John Seifert, a *nolle pros* was allowed on payment of the costs by the defendant.

Trial List for To day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Edward Jordan.	John Stapleton et al.
James Cramer.	John Pateuing.
Peter Miller et al.	Wm. Hanlon.
Evert Logan et al.	Robert Setters.
Terrence Coyle.	Sol. Davis.
Wm. Peckle.	S. and J. Elkins.
Michael Curley.	Fred. Gingert.
Hans Hartmeyer.	Charles S. H. Miller.
John Butcher.	Geo. Fritz.
J. F. and P. Brown.	Patrick McNally.

District Court.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

In the case of Wm. Abshutz & Co. vs. W. I. Knight, a Catlin for lumber furnished for building purposes, the jury found for plaintiffs for $230.56. The case was tried before Judge White.

In the case of B. F. Crow vs. Trimble, McIntyre & Co., an action to recover for sash-making, is on trial before Judge White.

In the case of Gilmore vs. R. B. Carnahan, garnishee of Calvin Adams, an execution attachment reported yesterday, Judge Kirkpatrick listened to the law arguments, and reserved his decision on points presented until to-day, to which time the case was adjourned.

The case of the Tenth Ward Bank vs. J. K. Moorhead, M. K. Moorhead and J. T. Boyt, impleaded with Calvin Adams, was called up before Hon. J. M. Kirkpatrick. Messrs. Koethen, D. T. Watson, Jacob F. Slagle and A. M. Brown appear for plaintiff, and Messrs. M. W. Acheson and R. B. Carnahan for defendants. Mr. Koethen opened the case on the part of plaintiff stating that the action was brought to recover on a note for $5,000, payable six months after date, drawn by Calvin Adams to the order of Whitten & Co., and by them endorsed as well as by Moorhead, Adams & Co. The note was dated 9th of September, 1872, and protested 12th of March, 1873.

The note was offered in evidence, and the plaintiff rested. In the opening address to the jury, the defense said that the Messrs. Moorhead and Boyd had a full and complete defense to the paper on which the suit was brought, and then made reference to the circumstance that the handwriting of Moorhead, Adams & Co., and of Calvin Adams appeared as the same, and that the paper showed on its face that it was an accommodation note. It was stated further by the defense that they expected to prove that the holder of the note was apprised at the time it was taken that it was accommodation paper; that the proceeds of the note, if ever paid, were paid to Moorhead, Adams & Co., were paid directly by the bank to Whitten & Co., the first endorsers. Gen. Moorhead was the first sworn. He testified, as on former occasions, that the paper was not made by the firm nor by its authority, and that it never received a dollar of the proceeds. He had no recollection of any knowledge of the note until he received notice of protest. The case is still on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

241. Elsesser vs. Ewing & McAfee.
237. Coyle et ux. vs. Hart.
248. Huber et ux. vs. Kiee.
249. Chrisholm vs. Beuler.
251. Aughinbaugh vs. Becker.
256. Wilson et ux. vs. Stauer et al.
259. Lee vs. Allegheny City.
260. Lawper vs. Corline.

Court of Common Pleas.

[Before Judge Sterritt.]

In the case of Moses Good vs. Sebastian Lang, an action to recover the value of a cow, reported yesterday, a verdict was found for plaintiff for $61.

A verdict for plaintiff for $21 86 was rendered in the case of Andrew Hofer vs. Wendolien Dobb.

In the case of S. B. Wachter vs. Elanor Meloade, a verdict for plaintiff for $78 06 was found.

In the case of John S. Hassler vs. Conrad Mendel, a verdict for plaintiff for $106 20 was returned.

In the matter of the applications for charters of incorporations made by the Mt. Lebanon Cemetry Association, the Equitable B. & L. Association, and the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, final orders were granted.

In the case of J. W. L. Wemlig vs. Hugh Gallagher, et al., the jury is out.

Trial List for To-day.

114. O'Harlin vs. Allegheny Insurance Company.
115. McGovern vs. the City Bank.
164. Wiggins et al. vs. Weaver.
167. Seners & Marks vs. Fass.
168. Land et al. vs. Henderson.
169. Lynch vs. Withersham.
170. Ocean National vs. Bank vs. Manns.
161. Sheppard vs. Wilson et al.
174. Carson & Co. vs. Ball et al.
176. McKee vs. Ficker et al.
176. Hiken & Co. vs Meyer.
176. Abraham vs Abraham.
179. Atkinson vs. Berts.
186. Sands vs. Hill et al.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Josiah Moss, of Northumberland county, debtor, having filed answers to the petition and supplemental petition of Emery, Ivey & Lee, creditors, denying the allegations of bankruptcy, a trial by jury ordered at the next term at Williamsport.

Charles E. Campbell, creditor of Jacob G. Fletcher, of Bradford county, bankrupt, presented a petition for the ascertainment and liquidation of liens alleged. Same, which was referred to Register Overton, of Towanda, for examination and report.

An order was made for the sale of certain real estate of D. Davis of Allegheny county, bankrupt free and discharged of all liens and encumbrances.

Zeigler and Swerlingen of Philadelphia, creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against W. Siggloooff, of Allegheny county, debtor, and the usual order was made.

On petition of J. B. Sneathen and Co., creditors, an injunction was ordered to issue against the Clarion River Navigation Company and others, crediters of Stalb and Co., of this city, debtors.

A SPECIAL TERM.

A venire for forty four petit jurors was ordered and made returnable to a special term of Court to be held at Pittsburgh on the second Monday of April next for the trial of cases in bankruptcy.

IN ADMIRALTY.

The Allegheny Insurance Company was allowed to intervene with John Bigley in the proceedings in admiralty against the steam tug J. S. McDonald.

In the case of J. McGovern against the steam tug boat "Comet" in admiralty, the exceptions filed to the Commissioners' report were overruled and the report confirmed absolute.

OUR ROADS.

Meeting of the Council Committee Yesterday Afternoon—Road Commissioner Howers—What is Thought of Him.

The Road Committee of City Councils held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of City Clerk Morrow. The pay rolls for the past month as follows, were approved:

First District	$ 747 67
Second District	280 42
Third District	1,483 20

Action in regard to hiring the use of Van Voorhees road scraper was postponed till next meeting.

Ordinances were ordered prepared as follows: For the grading of Morris street, Fourteenth ward; grading Henry street, Fourteenth ward; grading Charles street, Fourteenth ward; opening of Clinton, Henry, Morris and Albert streets, Fourteenth ward.

A communication was read from a committee of citizens of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards, asking for the removal of the road commissioner of that district, Mr. W. T. Bowers. The letter alleged that the gentleman was not competent to fill the position, and, consequently, was not working for the city's interest. Howard, James Lyons and Edward Saylor are the signers to the petition. A letter from Mr. Lyons was also read by the clerk in which that gentleman solicited his name being withdrawn from the petition, stating that Bowers knows nothing against Mr. Bowers. Mr. Saylor also made the same request and thus but one bold, brave warrior remained on the list. Another long communication was presented and read by the clerk, signed by the large majority of property holders of the wards, in which it was stated that the complaints are made for political reasons by the political adversaries of Mr. Bowers. They claim that the roads in that district are in good shape for the amount of money appropriated therefor.

A sub-committee to investigate the matter and take testimony was then appointed.

A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs Morrison, Herron and Howard, was appointed to act with a like committee of the Survey and Street Committees, to revise the street and sewer laws.

The assessment for grading Wilkins avenue was approved.

The City Engineer was authorized to advertise for proposals for furnishing limestone to put on roads in the East End.

The matter of filling Francis street, in the Thirteenth ward, at the intersection of Wylie avenue, was referred to the sub-committee of the First district.

The matter of a culvert at the intersection of Frank street and Hazelwood avenue, was referred to the sub-committee of the Third district.

There being no further business to transact, the committee adjourned.

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The Surest! the Safest! the Most Convenient! the only Reliable Fire Kindler in the world. For sale at the Grocery Stores, Central Trading Co., 116 Second avenue, sole manufacturers.

We are informed that there is more angle iron manufactured in Pittsburgh in one month than there was in twelve months a dozen years ago.

POLICE ITEMS.

Brief Mention of Petty Criminalities.

ISAAC SILVERMAN ruminates in jail on the charge of desertion and abandonment, preferred by his wife.

THE Cedar avenue chemist annoyists, Baker and McCune, were yesterday discharged by Alderman Smith, of Allegheny.

D. P. LEARY sergeant of the Weather Signal corps was yesterday jailed by Alderman Donellon, on the charge of assault and battery.

MOSES RYAN and his wife are charged by Thomas Mellon, before Alderman McMasters, with taking forcible possession of a house which he owns corner of Grant street and Fourth avenue.

A HEARING was had before Deputy Mayor Nellis last evening in the cases of Henry Reitzel, Peter Gassman and Wm. Metz, who were arrested for stealing barrels. Reitzel and Gassman, in default of $500 bail each, were committed to jail, and Wm. Metz was committed to the House of Refuge.

TWENTY-FIVE, is the number, and acting Mayor McMasters is the Magistrate that disposed of them yesterday morning. Bridget McMorris and M. McDonald, will rusticate at Claremont for six months, while some half dozen others took thirty days or more, as their share, as the magnitude of their cases demanded.

AMUSEMENTS.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Cattle: receipts, 2,800; market steady and market dull until the afternoon; a fair number were sold at $4.90 for fair; $5@5.30 for good; $5.35@6.00 for choice to extra, closing quiet, with a good many common grades unsold; shipments, 849. Hogs: receipts, 12,000; fairly active and lower; several hundred lots bought heavy hogs sold at $4.25@4.50; fair to good light, $4@5.20; good to choice Philadelphia, $5.50@5.75, closing dull; shipments, 8,000. Sheep: receipts, 1,400; good grades steady and firm at $5.50@6.00 for good to choice; shipments, 500.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Crowded houses of pleasure last night in the popularity of Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels, who are performing at the Academy of Music. Each member of the company is a star in his particular line; and the singing, and fresh and piquant jokes, combined with the unsurpassed dancing, or an entertainment that cannot but prove highly enjoyable to a fun-loving audience. An attractive programme is announced for this evening.

EXCELSIOR HALL.—Prof. J. M. Darling, assisted by a number of the leading Amateurs of both cities, will give two entertainments at Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, one to-morrow and one on Thursday, the 10th inst., at 2 p. m. Each arranged embraces a choice variety of pieces, sentimental and humorous, and of a character to make the entertainment thoroughly enjoyable. The concerts are given for the benefit of the Sabbath School, and will give pleasure to all who attend.

Good Wishes for Liebler, the Trunk King, who has Recovered and has Re-opened at No. 118 Wood street, Opposite the First National Bank.

Liebler, the great Trunk King of the Smoky City, has recovered from his late prostration, and has re-opened at No. 118 Wood street, directly opposite the First National Bank, where the very best goods will be sold at his usual *way-down* prices, and where all orders for the wholesale and retail trade should be addressed.

Liebler's reputation is largely founded on merit. Its the title of the *only* trunk factory in this city—is at Penn and Butler avenues, opposite the Lawrence Savings Bank.

Every order, whether by mail or otherwise, will be promptly filled and goods delivered free of charge.

The "king" has the good wishes of hosts of his old-time customers, who know how well he serves his patrons.

Carriage Building.

We invite the attention of our readers to the card in this day's issue of Mr J. Ainslie, whose manufactory is at No. 89 Third avenue. Mr. Ainslie learned his business in Scotland, celebrated for its thoroughly bred mechanics, and he displays his skill in the work done at his shop. He will use none but selected stock, and warrants all the work he turns out. Hundreds of persons will, at the opening of the spring, want new Carriages, Phaetons, Landeaus, Buggies, &c., or to have old ones repaired, and for either purposes, will find Mr. Ainslie to be the man, and his shop the place to get just what they need. Give him a trial.

STATE NEWS.

THE Beaver Public School term closed on last Thursday.

A VEIN of about 6½ feet of coal, at a depth of 116 feet, has been discovered near Mansfield. It burns well, cokes easily and has but a slight trace of sulphur.

THE dwelling house of Mr. Matthew Johnson, situate on the turnpike leading from Tyrone to Philipsburg, was burned to the ground on Thursday evening last, together with all its contents.

THE three wells belonging to the Methodist church, in the Second ward, Oil City, have been steamed and brought up to a yield sufficient to pay the minister's salary and leave a handsome "pool" over.

JOHN MAINS, employed in Steele's livery stable, Millerstown, was kicked in the stomach by a horse on Friday morning and died yesterday. He was aged about forty years and was a widower with one child.

A LARGE barn and two houses, belonging to the estate of George Bishop, in Edgemont township, Delaware county, were burned on Wednesday, February 26th. The entire contents of the barn were also destroyed.

THE railroad between Parker and Karns City has been completed and is now running three trips daily. The business done is said to far exceed the expectations of its friends, the cars being full each trip. The people of Butler are now agitating either an extension of the Karns City road to Butler or a continuation of the Butler Branch to Karns City.

REV. A. L. PETTY, Presiding Elder of the Cambridge district of the M. E. Church, says that more than one thousand persons have united with that church in that district during the conference year now drawing to a close.

A NUMBER of ladies and gentlemen of Union City enter a public protest, through the *Times*, against the false scandals circulated in regard to Mrs. Ezra Cooper. They pronounce the reports as unworthy of the least credit or currency.

ON Tuesday evening of last week the new Town Council of Beaver organized by electing G. W. Hamilton, President, and Joseph Ledlie, Secretary. The following appointments were made: Street Commissioner—Cicero Turner; Water Commissioner—D. Reisinger; Improvement Committee—G. W. Hamilton, D. M. Donehoo, R. S. Imbrie.

FRANKLIN KATERMAN, of Womelsdorf, Berks county, is the happy possessor of three large chicken eggs, measuring respectively 8 inches long and 6¾ in circumference, 7¾ long and 6¾ in circumference, and 7 15-16 long and 6 7-16 in circumference. The eggs were all laid by the same hen in three successive days.

THE Pennsylvania State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry will hold a meeting at West Chester, on Thursday, 12th inst., at which a large number of subordinate Granges will be represented. The order is quietly increasing in the counties east of the Alleghenies, but seems to make slow progress in the western part of the State.

THE following is the production of the principal wells located on the Harper farm: Modoc: Vanausdall well, struck some days since, is going between seventy-five and one hundred barrels. The well owned by William Lovely, an old one, is doing about sixty-five barrels. E. M. Hidden & Co.'s No. 1 is doing four hundred barrels. No. 2 is going fifty-five to sixty, including the water raised, of which there is large quantities.

THE Cleatfield *Raftsman's Journal* says that logging was commenced opposite that place on Monday, and on Tuesday a number of rafts started for the lower markets. "As to what amount of timber is likely to be run this season," says the *Journal*, "we have no reliable data as yet; but from casual reports we are led to believe that the quantity will not be more than sufficient to supply the demand—thus insuring remunerative prices to our lumbermen."

JOSEPH LEVINS was taken from Shamokin and committed to the Sunbury jail, on Wednesday last, for shooting and killing a man named James Mahan. Mahan kept a tavern, and put Levins out of his house for some cause or other. He went to Levins' house afterwards and fired four shots at him. Levins then returned the fire, and one of his shots took effect and killed Mahan instantly. Levins then gave himself up, and was committed to jail by 'Squire Caldwell to await a judicial trial.

THE miners at Hogsett and Watt's Coke Works on the line of the Fayette County Railroad, struck last Monday for higher wages. Not content with confining their operations to these works, they went up in a body to Ewing and Boyd's, adopting a peremptory demand of the miners there employed, that they should work for the striking price, thirty-three cents per car, or else they shouldn't work at all. The result was the following named were arrested and held for trial for conspiracy: James Flood, Isaac Mitchell, Wm. Lynch, Henry Rhodes, J. R. Hayden and an unknown man.

LATEST OIL NEWS.

An Immense Flowing Well Struck at Millerstown.

A telegram from Millerstown to the Oil City *Derrick* announces the fact that the last well on the Divener farm, which reached the third sand several days since and was believed likely to prove a dry hole, struck a heavy vein of gas and oil Saturday night and began flowing with immense forces. Sunday afternoon and evening it was yielding at the rate of over a thousand barrels per day. Orphan Boy and Ford Brothers, Franklin, are the owners. Various parties have been for some time negotiating for the farm and well, but no bargain had resulted. This successful venture is located on a tract containing upwards of a hundred acres, which has been secured last fall at one-eighth royalty and a liberal cash bonus. The well is situated in a direct line with a number of the best strikes ever made in this district, fully half a mile beyond all previous developments. The farm lies southwest of the borough, cornering on the productive Frederick tract, and this new strike opens up several hundred acres of valuable territory, which, however, is owned by parties who will not push operations till the price of petroleum advances sufficiently to insure profitable developments in the deep territory of this district.

LATER.

MILLERSTOWN, March 2—9:30 P. M.—The excitement here over the Lee & Plumer well is unabated, and crowds have been going that way all day. The well is flowing one thousand at least and is five or six feet in the sand. The rock is of good quality, but very porous. The well flows about twenty minutes with great force and then stops eight or ten minutes. It is three-quarters of a mile from the previous successful strike on the farm, and is one of the best strikes in the Millerstown district. Connections were made with it yesterday by the Relief Pipe Line. The Union Pipe will also connect soon. Fitzer & Myers sold fifty-five acres west of Divener to Captain Grace for $350 per acre.

The Titusville *Courier* says Mr. S. S. Fertig, an old resident of Titusville, has invented a process of treating wells in a novel and unheard of manner, and the result, so far as we have been able to learn, promises to be a lasting benefit to the oil country and producers in general. A great many inventions have been made, and many experiments tried, all seeking one end, that of obtaining some force or power to remove the collections of paraffine and gumming matter from the walls of the well, and to open wider the pores and crevices of the "sand" or "oil bearing rock" and liberating the oil stored in nature's vaults, but none have seemed to realize the fact that there was a more concentrated power in the same oil and liquid they were pumping out of the wells. Atmospheric pressure of 15 pounds per square inch is equal to a column of oil 10 8-13 feet in height. From this fact we can readily see the great up force in a string of tubing 1,000 feet long. Multiply by 15 and divide by 10 8 13 reduces it to pressure per square inch, and it may well astonish us when we see that the force is equal to 1,500 lbs. Mr. Fertig, discovering this fact, has, by careful experiment and no small expense, contrived a valve connected to the sucker rods by which he can utilize this force in the down pull of the well, and in the next moment pumping can be resumed, and any foul matter unseated from its lodgment on the rock can be brought to the surface and out of the way forever. This process can be used every day if desired, and with the trouble of wells getting foul can be done away with forever.

The *Courier* reports a decided advance in the prices of oil in Titusville, on Saturday last, the market ruling firm all day. Sales were made on the Upper Creek as high as $2.15.

Nesbit has an average production of oil at Karns City and Petrolia of one thousand barrels.

A sixteen thousand barrel tank has just been finished in the vicinity of Franklin.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

MR. OSBURNE has purchased the glass works at Fayette City, up the Monongahela.

THE employes at the Taunton, Massachusetts, locomotive works, have had their wages reduced ten per cent.

THE Jeffersonville Iron Works at Steubenville, made 78,473 kegs of nails in 1871, 107,569 in 1872, and 110,679 in 1873.

THE New Castle Iron Company are working a full set of hands in their sheet mill, double turn, and in their puddling mill about two-thirds of their usual force, single turn.

BESSEMER steel rails are now manufactured by eight establishments in the United States, producing 150,000 tons annually, which will soon be increased to 200,000 tons.

THE *National Crop Reporter* publishes estimates from the reports of its correspondents in the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin. Of the prospective supply of hogs for summer packing in those States these estimates place the number at fifty per cent. less than the number fattened last year for summer packing. Wisconsin returns eighty per cent. as compared with last year, and Minnesota forty-two per cent., being respectively the highest and lowest averages of the several States.

A LITTLE three year old son of Mrs. Young, of Toledo, one day last week broke the lamp during his mother's absence from the room. She heard the no